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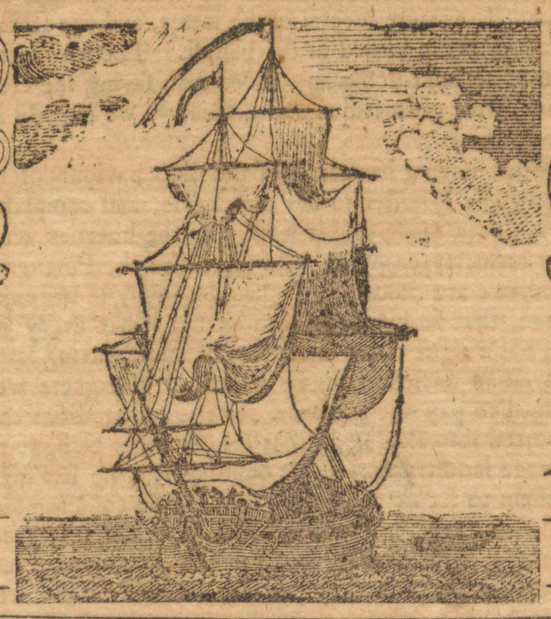


MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3d, 1772.

Quicquid agunt Homines, noſtri eſt Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

ON THE MEANNESS OF A STATE OF DEPENDENCE.

FEW virtues have been more praiſed by moraliſts, than generoſity; every practical treatiſe of Ethics tends to increaſe our ſenſibility of the diſtreſſes of others, and to relax the graſp of frugality. Philoſophers that are poor, praiſe it becauſe they are gainers by its effects; and the opulent Seneca himſelf has written a treatiſe on benefits, though he was known to give nothing away.

But among the many who have enforced the duty of giving, I'm ſurpriſed there are none to inculcate the ignominy of receiving, to ſhew that by every favour we accept, we in ſome meaſure forfeit our native freedom, and that a ſtate of continual dependence on the generoſity of others is a life of gradual debaſement.

Were men taught to deſpiſe the receiving obligations with the ſame force of reaſoning and declamation that they are inſtructed to confer them, we might then ſee every perſon in ſociety filling up the requiſite duties of his ſtation with cheerful induſtry, neither relaxed by hope, nor ſullen from diſappointment.

Every favour a man receives, in ſome meaſure ſinks him below his dignity, and in proportion to the value of the benefit, or the frequency of its acceptance, he gives up ſo much of his natural independence. He therefore, who thrives upon the unmerited bounty of another, if he has any ſenſibility, ſuffers the worſt of ſervitude; the ſhackled ſlave may murmer without reproach, but the humble dependent is taxed with ingratitude upon every ſymptom of diſcontent; the one may rave round the walls of his cell, but the other lingers in all the ſilence of mental confinement. To increaſe his diſtreſs, every new obligation but adds to the former load which kept the vigorous mind from riſing; till at laſt, elaſtic no longer, it ſhapes itſelf to conſtraint, and puts on habitual ſervility.

It is thus with the feeling mind; but there are ſome, who, born without any ſhare of ſenſibility, receive favour after favour, and ſtill cringe for more, who accept the offer of generoſity with as little reluctance as the wages of merit, and even make thanks for paſt benefits an indirect petition for new; ſuch I grant can ſuffer no debaſement from dependence, ſince they were originally as vile as was poſſible to be; dependence degrades only the ingenuous, but leaves the ſordid mind in priſtine meanneſs. In this manner therefore, long continued generoſity is miſplaced, or it is injurious; it either finds a man worthleſs, or it makes him ſo; and true it is, that the perſon who is contented to be *often* obliged, ought not to have been obliged at all.

Yet while I deſcribe the meanneſs of a life of continued dependence, I would not be thought to include thoſe natural or political ſubordinations which ſubſiſt in every ſociety, for in ſuch, tho' dependence is exacted from the inferior, yet the obligation on either ſide is mutual. The ſon muſt rely upon his parent for ſupport, but the parent lies under the ſame obligations to give, that the other has to expect; the ſubordinate officer muſt receive the commands of his ſuperior, but for this obedience the former has a right to demand an intercourſe of favour; ſuch is not the dependence I would depreciate, but that where every expected favour muſt be the reſult of mere benevolence in the giver, where the benefit can be kept without remorſe, or transferred without injuſtice. The character of a legacy-hunter, for inſtance, is deteſtable in ſome countries, and deſpicable in all; this univerſal contempt of a man who infringes upon none of the laws of ſociety, ſome moraliſts have arraigned as a popular and unjuſt prejudice; never conſidering the neceſſary degradations a wretch muſt undergo, who previouſly expects to grow rich by benefits, without having either natural or ſocial claims to enforce his petitions.

But this intercourſe of benefaction and acknowledgement is often injurious even to the giver as well as the receiver; a man can gain but little knowledge of himſelf, or of the world, amidſt a circle of thoſe whom hope or gratitude has gathered round him; their unceaſing humiliations muſt neceſſarily increaſe his comparative magnitude, for all men meaſure their own abilities by thoſe of their company; thus being taught to over rate his merit, he in reality leſſens it; increaſing in confidence, but not in power, his profeſſions end in empty boaſt, his undertakings in ſhameful diſappointment.

It is perhaps one of the ſevereſt misfortunes of the great, that they are in general, obliged to live among men whoſe real value is leſſened by dependence, and whoſe minds are enſlaved by obligation. The humble companion may have at firſt accepted patronage with generous views, but ſoon he feels the mortifying influence of conſcious inferiority, by degrees ſinks into a flatterer, and from flattery at laſt degenerates into ſtupid veneration. To remedy this the great often diſmiſs their old dependents, and take new. Such changes are falſly imputed to levity, falſehood, or caprice, in the patron, ſince they may be more juſtly aſcribed to the client's gradual deterioration.

ANECDOTE.

WE have a remarkable inſtance in George Villiers, created by James I. Earl, Marquis, and afterwards Duke of Buckingham, and inveſted with many high and lucrative offices, of the inſtability of human grandeur. He is deſcribed to have been a gay capricious nobleman, of ſome wit, and great vivacity; the miniſter of riot, and counſellor of infamous practices; the ſlave of intemperance; a pretended Atheiſt, without honour or principle, œconomy or diſcretion; and who, after various mal-proceedings and viciſſitudes of fortune, after a juſtly merited diſgrace from the very court which foſtered him, and an impriſonment in the Tower for ſome time; at laſt, in the reign of Charles II. deſerted by all his friends, and deſpiſed by all the world, died in the greateſt want and obſcurity. Mr. Pope has ſo beautifully painted theſe circumſtances in his epiſtle "On the Uſe of Riches," that we flatter ourſelves they will not be thought ill applied.

"In the worſt inn's worſt room, with mat half hung,
The floors of plaiſter, and the walls of dung;
On once a flock-bed, but repair'd with ſtraw,
With tape-ty'd curtains, never meant to draw;
The George and Garter dangling from that bed,
Where taudry yellow ſtrove with dirty red;
Great *Villiers* lies:—Alas! how chang'd from Him,
That life of pleaſure, and that ſoul of whim!
Gallant and gay, in Cliveden's proud alcove,
The Bower of wanton Shrewſbury and love;
Or, juſt as gay at council, in a ring
Of mimick ſtateſmen, and their merry King.
No wit to flatter, left of all his ſtore!
No fool to laugh at, which he valued more!
There, victor of his health, of fortune, friends,
And fame, this Lord of uſeleſs thouſands ends!"

NEWPORT, *January* 20.

The following we received from GRENADA, *with an earneſt requeſt that it might be inſerted in this Paper.*

"GENERAL Leyborne arrived here about five weeks before he called a Council, and when he did call one, it was for no other purpoſe than to ſwear in Mr. de Chanteloupe, one of the old French ſubjects, and a Roman Catholic, by virtue of the King's Mandamus. Governor Leyborne's commiſſion, which contains a power which no other Governor of a Britiſh colony ever had, gives him that of receiving old French ſubjects into the Council and Aſſembly, Commiſſions of the Peace and making them Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Court of Errors, and diſpenſes them from taking the Teſt; although every other of his Majeſty's ſubjects are obliged by the ſame commiſſion to comform themſelves to the Acts of Parliament. It has been urged, that the Teſt-Act did not extend to the colonies, but by Governor Melville's commiſſion, 9th of April, 1764, it was made to extend as well as all the other laws of England, and a conſtitution perfectly ſimilar to that of the other Britiſh iſlands, was given to Grenada.—This was the charter of that iſland, given the inhabitants in the moſt ſolemn manner, under the Great Seal, and in their opinion as irrevocable as Magna Charta is in England. Then all officers were obliged to take the Teſt and all went on well. An Aſſembly was called for one year, and at the expiration of it, another for the ſame term, but now the Aſſemblies of Grenada are to be during pleaſure; and compoſed, in part, of Roman Catholics, ſo that beſides the illegality, if the people happen to be deceived in their choice, they may ſuffer many years without hopes of remedy; and for the time to come, cannot reckon upon the enjoyment of *one* ſingle advantage for any length of time, as the *will* of the *Prince* is to be *law* in poor Grenada.—Tobago and St. Vincents are exempted from Roman Catholic Judges and Lawgivers, but their conſtitution is equally unſtable with that of Grenada.

The Gentlemen of the Council ſeeing no end of theſe innovations, refuſed ſwearing in Mr. de Chanteloupe.—They repreſented to the Governor, that they were willing to obey any legal orders of the Crown, but that they could not, bound as they were by a ſolemn oath, aid and aſſiſt in the putting in execution any unlawful ones; they repreſented to the Governor, that the King had ſworn to govern the realm of England, and the dominions thereunto belonging, by the ſtatutes agreed on in Parliament, and the laws and cuſtoms of the ſame. That it was out of the power of the Crown, in any part of the Britiſh dominions, to enforce an Act of Parliament on one part of his ſubjects and diſpenſe with it on another part, that it was as much a law throughout the colonies, that every office of truſt, civil or military, ſhould be filled by ſubjects ſigning the Teſt, as any other law whatever; and if that had not been the caſe, it was introduced into Grenada by General Melville's commiſſion of April 9th, and could not be revoked but by King, Lords and Commons.

The Governor was reminded of his own oath, but he ſaid, that was his affair and not the Council's; that oath was read, ordered by an Act of WILLIAM and MARY 8th, chap. 22, § 4. and is as follows, "That he the ſaid Governor ſhall be ſworn in Council to the punctual and *bona fide* obſervances of all the clauſes in that Act," among which is the following, "That all places of truſt in the courts of law, and what relates to the treaſury of the *plantations*, ſhall be in the hands of native born ſubjects of England, Ireland, or of the ſaid plantations." Now, it is to be obſerved, that the Council is a Court of Errors and Appeal.

The Governor ſaid, he did not aſk advice or conſent, that the King's orders muſt be complied with.—He ordered the Provoſt Marſhal to introduce Mr. de Chanteloupe; he was introduced, and the Governor ordered the oaths to be immediately adminiſtered to him.—The Gentlemen of the Council were bound, by their oaths to ſupport the conſtitution, and being all Gentlemen of independent property, ſtopped the putting ſuch an unconſtitutional meaſure into execution, by retiring.——One and all left the Council-Chamber, and the Governor and M. de Chanteloupe remained alone.

It is ſuppoſed they will be ſuſpended, and others named for to do this dirty buſineſs.

The names of the Gentlemen of the Council are, Judge MAXWELL, Judge WILKES, eldeſt brother of the Alderman, JOHN MELVILL, JOHN DE PONTHIEU, and Major M'LELLAN.

This affair is a common one to all the colonies. If this diſpenſing power is not put a ſtop to, what will become of us? Can we ſay we are free a ſingle hour."

GRENADA.

By his Excellency William Leyborne Leyborne, Captain General, and Governor in Chief, in and over his Majeſty's Iſland of Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Vincent and Tobago, Chancellor, Ordinary, and Vice-Admiral of the ſame, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS Charles Nicholas de Chanteloupe, Eſquire, did preſent to me a Mandamus under his Majeſty's ſign manual, appointing him one of the Members of his Majeſty's Council of the iſlands of Grenada and the Grenadines: And whereas, at a meeting of the members of his Majeſty's Council for the ſaid iſlands of Grenada, and the Grenadines, held in the Council Chamber, in the town of St. George, on the third day of this inſtant December, I did direct the ſaid Mandamus to be ready, and, in purſuance thereof, ordered the Provoſt Marſhal to call in the ſaid Charles Nicholas de Chanteloupe, (who was attending for that purpoſe) to be ſworn in a member for the ſaid Council: And whereas the Honourable Patrick Maxwell, John Melvill, John de Ponthieu, Robert M'Lellan, and Iſrael Wilkes, Eſquires, being all the members of his Majeſty's Council then preſent in the iſland of Grenada, did object to, and refuſe to ſwear in the ſaid Charles Nicholas de Chanteloupe a member of his Majeſty's Council, in diſobedience of his Majeſty's ſaid Mandamus, and wilfully abſented themſelves from the Council, (notwithſtanding they were admoniſhed by me, that the conſequence of ſuch diſobedience would be their ſuſpenſion from being Counſellors) for which ſaid diſobedience, refuſal and abſence, I have ſuſpended the ſaid P. M. J. de P. R. M. and I. W. Eſquires, and each and every of them, from ſitting in, and being of his Majeſty's Council, and they, the ſaid P. M. *&c.* and each and every of them are, and is hereby, ſuſpended accordingly from being members of his Majeſty's ſaid Council.

Given under my hand, this third day of December.

Signed WILLIAM L. LEYBORNE.

Laſt Saturday night put in here, for a harbour, the ſchooner Betſey, Moſes Allen maſter, from the Grenades and St. Thomas's, bound for Boſton, the maſter and mate being ſick.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from Mr. Richard Dallam's on Swan Creek, in Baltimore county, on Monday the 13th ult. a ſervant man belonging to the Subſcriber, imported the laſt ſeaſon from Dublin, middle aged, of low ſtature, well ſet, calls himſelf NEAL M'LACHLAND, a native of Ireland, and ſpeaks much in that country dialect. Had on when he went away, a dark olive coloured cloth coat, with a brown cloth jacket, ſheepſkin breeches, ribbed ſtockings, and good ſhoes; he has alſo carried ſeveral other clothes with him. He wears his own hair, which appears very grey, and ſays, he lived ſeveral years in Philadelphia, with Mr. David Franks and Mr. John Reynold's, for the latter of which he drove a carriage, and profeſſes that as his buſineſs. It is expected he will make for Philadelphia. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward; and if brought home, reaſonable charges by

AMOS GARRETT.

VIENNA, *October* 19.

THE laſt letters from Ratiſbon adviſe, that the Elector of Bavaria has iſſued a new ordinance relative to the engroſſing of corn; by which a penalty of confiſcation is laid on all corn concealed in warehouſes for the firſt offence, and the penalty of death for the ſecond. The value of the corn ſo confiſcated to go one half to the informer, and the other half to the poor. All officers of juſtice who ſhall be diſcovered to have favoured the monopoliſers are to be broke and baniſhed.

Rome, Oct. 12. In conſideration of the great ſcarcity with which Bavaria is afflicted, the Pope has granted the Elector a brief, by which he is authoriſed to raiſe a tax for five years upon the Eccleſiaſtics in his dominions.

LONDON, *Oct.* 23.

A few days ago, ſeveral rich ſuits of French clothes, belonging to Charles James Fox, Eſq; ſecond ſon to Lord Holland, were burnt at the Cuſtom-Houſe. It is remarkable of this youth, that he deſpiſes and abhors all the Engliſh manufactures. Yet his Majeſty lately appointed him one of the Lords of the Admiralty; and he is ſo addicted to gaming, and other vices, that ſeveral times laſt winter the clerks of the Admiralty, have been obliged to wait upon him at the gaming houſes in St. James's ſtreet and Pall-Mall, upon public buſineſs; where, with a pen in one hand and cards in the other, he has ſigned warrants, orders, &c. without knowing one word of their contents. He is, indeed, a fit companion of Lord Sandwich; but all ſerious men, whoſe liberties and properties are thus ſported with, have long ſaid, "It is abſurd to talk of the *private virtues* of the Sovereign, when he is daily taking into his ſervice the moſt debauched, profligate, and infamous perſons of the age; whoſe every hour is ſpent in ſome libidinous feſtivity, or Bacchanalian riot; whoſe Bible is Hoyle, and whoſe utmoſt ambition is to be thought ſharpers at play.—They are ſupported in theſe extravagancies by the labour of honeſt induſtry, becauſe the King takes them into his ſervice."

Oct. 25. By ſome authentic letters from France we are informed, that the Proteſtants in ſome of the provinces are ſeized with the fear of an approaching perſecution, though from what authority is not aſſigned; as if the Grand Monarch wanted only the miſanthropy of a Dæmon to complete his character, by embruing (like another Herod) his hands in the blood of martyr'd innocents.

It appears from Shipe's hiſtory, that in the year 1600, Nicholas Moſely, Mayor of the city was ſo poor as to ſolicit by letter (of the Mayor and Aldermen, dated Auguſt 4) to the Marquis of Wincheſter, for ſo ſmall a ſum as 50l. to repair the ſteeple of the then Dutch church, heretofore the Auguſtine Friars, in the pariſh of St. Peter the poor. If we compare this with the preſent ſtate of the city, it will evidently appear, that to the bleſſings of freedom, trade and commerce, are owing the opulence, dignity, and importance of the citizens of London, in the year 1771.

Among the Livery of London are now to be found a Doctor in Divinity, a Counſellor at Law, a Captain in the Army, and a notified patriot Apothecary, if not a Phyſician.—Yet with all their *preaching*, *adviſing*, *fighting* and *quacking*, the city ſtill remains much out of order, and diſeaſed in *mind*, *body*, and *eſtate*.

Oct. 26. A rupture, we are told, is likely to commence between the States General and the Sardinian Court, on account of ſome late tranſactions in the Mediterranean.

It is ſaid, that the cargo of the Vereliſt Eaſt-Indiaman, lately loſt, which chiefly conſiſted of raw ſilk, and fine white goods, was valued at upwards of 100,000l.

A Dutch fleet of four ſhips of the line and two frigates is lately ſailed from the Texel for the Weſt-Indies.

A correſpondent ſays, "It is really a fact, that the Rockingham party have finally ſettled a plan of introducing the two Burkes (Edmund and William) into the city on the very firſt vacancies for Aldermen."

The report of the day is, that the Seals are to continue in poſſeſſion of the preſent Lord Chancellor; and that no changes whatever are likely to take place in any of the law departments.

The Spaniſh Ambaſſador is ſo well recovered, as to be able, yeſterday, to take an airing to Richmond, for the firſt time ſince his indiſpoſition.

We are credibly informed, that the expediency of having parties of marines to do duty at Deptford, Woolwich, and Sheerneſs, the ſame as at Portſmouth and Plymouth, is now under conſideration of the Miniſtry.

It is ſaid that *Junius* was diſcovered by tracing a relation of the author's to a printer's letter-box, and that the diſcovery was made ſo long ago as the middle of laſt Seſſion, but kept a ſecret by Adminiſtration for ſome very particular reaſons.

Extract of a letter from his Majeſty's ſhip Saliſbury, Commodore Gambier, at Spithead, Oct. 24, 1771.

"On the 15th inſt. in the afternoon, in lat. 48: 58 north, and long. 10: 28 weſt, we ſaw a ſhip without her main-maſt and mizen-maſt, lying on her beam ends. It blowing then very hard, with a monſtrous ſea, we could only venture to go within a half a mile of her, and found her to be a ſhip from Glaſgow, in ballaſt, which had ſhifted in the ſtorm, and ſhe lay a wreck, diſmaſted, and near half full of water. As at this time there was no poſſibility of ſending a boat to try to ſave her crew, we brought too by her, until the weather providentially a little abated, when we ſent off to their aſſiſtance, and ſaved William Dunlop, the maſter, and twelve ſeamen, the former much bruiſed and wounded, as were ſeveral of the latter, and one ſeaman killed by being buried in the ballaſt. The ſea ran too high to attempt doing any more than ſaving the crew, which, with great riſque and difficulty, we happily accompliſhed."

Much having been ſaid of the ill behaviour of the Portugueſe Miniſter to our merchants, and complaints having been made of his infringing the liberties which they formerly enjoyed, with reſpect to the Portugueſe trade, we are told that he has declared, in his vindication, that he has done nothing but what every nation has a right to do in ſupport of itſelf, having lately revived an ancient law, by which all foreigners were obliged to pay one per cent. for the commodities they imported into Portugal; that his chief aim being to encourage induſtry among his countrymen, he has invited them to ſet up manufactures for home conſumption; and that, though the Engliſh, and other foreigners, formerly made ſhoes, &c. for the Portugueſe, and charged what price they pleaſed, he inſiſts the Portugueſe have a right to make their own cloths: In fine, he ſays, there are very few Engliſh merchants at Liſbon, that are not contraband traders; that they import goods from France, and become conſiderable dealers, by acting againſt the intereſt of both countries, and when check'd in their illicit practices, complain of the infringment of treaties.

We hear there are now in Newgate no leſs than one hundred and forty priſoners under ſentence of tranſportation.

No leſs than thirty Jeſuits are confined in a dungeon at Liſbon, without being permitted to converſe with their keepers: Their food is brought to them and they paſs their time in ſolemn ſilence. Theſe people are accuſed of deſigning to proclaim the Duke of D'Aveiro, King of Portugal.

Orders are ſent to Cork and Kinſale to provide quarters immediately for ſix regiments of foot, which are to be quartered there for the greater convenience of embarkation.

Nov. 2. As a proof that the preſent A———n is the moſt diſintereſted ever known in this country, we can aſſure the public, that a much leſs number of penſions and lucrative employments has been obtained by the friends and dependents of thoſe in power than was ever known at any preceding period.

Nov. 5. As a proof of the internal weakneſs of France, that proud nation hath been obliged to reduce her military to 90,000 effective men.

Nov. 6. The Dey of Algiers, it is ſaid, has lately requeſted a conſiderable preſent of naval ſtores from this kingdom, particularly gun powder, of which the Regency are in great want.

It is aſſerted, that the French have actually had this ſeaſon upwards of twelve ſhips of war on the coaſt of Newfoundland.

This day letters patent paſſed the ſeal, unto Mr. Samuel, of Walworth, in Surry, for his invention of dyeing or ſtaining calf, goat, and lambſkins, in all the different ſhades of blue, green, yellow and red.

The patriot party give out that Lord Mansfield's bailing Mr. Eyre will be brought before the Parliament at its next meeting, in order to ſettle how far the power of Lord Chief Juſtice ought to go on a point on which the liberty of the ſubject ſo much depends.

Nov. 9. It is ſaid, that the act againſt any intermarriages of ſubjects with the Royal Family extends no farther than an excluſion of the iſſue of ſuch marriages from wearing the crown.

Nov. 10. The Lord-Mayor's day is jointly borne by the Lord-Mayor and Sheriffs.—On that account it was that Mr. Wilkes ſent Mr. Naſh word, that every drop of French wines muſt be at his own charge; the latter liberally thought, that the table of the firſt Magiſtrate in England ſhould be ſplendid, eſpecially when foreign Ambaſſadors and all the great officers of State were invited to dine with the citizens of London: he therefore ordered more than the uſual quantity of the richeſt wines at his *own* charge, and the liquors are ſuitable to the magnificence of the feaſt.

Letters from Poland gives us the following anecdote: "Some of the Confederate ſoldiers meeting a Diſſident Miniſter, who had a Bible under his arm, they ſnatched it from him, and finding it to be in the Poliſh language, were ſo exaſperated, that they were preparing to murder him; when an officer happily came up, who, at firſt, thought the man whom the ſoldiers were uſing ſo ill, was a ſpy; but, on interrogating both parties, ſoon diſcovered how the caſe ſtood. He took the Miniſter under his protection, and ordered the ſoldiers to retire. The latter, chagrined at his diſappointment, expoſtulated with the officer, and gave him the Bible, obſerving to him at the ſame time, that it was in the vulgar tongue, and adding, that the man who made uſe of ſuch a book, deſerved a thouſand deaths. 'My friends, (replied the officer) God underſtands our language; he is too excellent, and too full of Majeſty, to contemn it. Why ſhould he reject the prayers which are offered him in Poliſh? Believe me, it is ſin only that he hates, and murder is the moſt horrible of all ſins. As to errors, it belongs to him alone to puniſh them. If you think this man is to be damned, would this puniſhment be ſufficient? and ought you to perform the functions of the devil in this world?' This ſpeech had ſuch an effect on the ſuperſtitious wretches, that they ſwore to their officer they would henceforth turn their vengeance only againſt the enemies of the ſtate."

It is ſaid, that government has in view the diſcovery of the North-Weſt paſſage, which would be of infinite ſervice to navigators. Sir Francis Drake went as far as 40 degrees of latitude, and found the land declining to the eaſt. The great height of the tides in Hudſon's Bay, leave no doubt of a communication between the two ſeas. Great expectations are formed of new light being thrown on this diſcovery by the new voyage, which is intended to the South Seas.

As the capture of one of his Majeſty's ſloops by the Spaniards in America, may probably revive that diſpute which ſubſiſted between the two countries about thirty years ago, and which ended in the war with Spain, we have inſerted for the information of the public, the following reſolution which the Houſe of Lords came to upon that occaſion, and after a long examination of the Merchants, conſideration of treaties, &c.

"Reſolved, That the ſubjects of Great-Britain have a clear and undoubted right to navigate in the American ſeas, to and from any part of his Majeſty's dominions, and for carrying on ſuch trade and commerce as they are juſtly entitled to in America, and alſo to carry all ſorts of goods, and merchandize, and effects from one part of his Majeſty's dominions to any other part thereof; and that no goods being ſo carried are by any treaty ſubſiſting between the Crowns of Great-Britain and Spain to be deemed or taken as contraband or prohibited goods; and that the ſearching of ſuch ſhips on the open ſeas, under pretence of their carrying prohibited or contraband goods, is a violation and infraction of the treaiſe ſubſiſting between the two Crowns."

The reſolution to which the Houſe of Commons came on the 30th of March, 1738, contains nearly the ſame opinion.

The number of perſons in the preſent Houſe of Commons poſſeſſed of employments, with ſalaries annexed (beſides hungry dependents whoſe mouths are open to catch at places) amounts to upwards of 240.

BOSTON, *January* 16.

By a gentleman lately from London, we learn, that juſt before he ſailed from thence, he was informed by a perſon well acquainted with the ſecret movements of Adminiſtration, that the Commiſſioners, men of war, and troops would ALL be removed from Boſton within ſix months, and the board diſſolved. Should the Miniſtry be wiſe and righteous enough to effect this, and cauſe the American revenue acts to be repealed, *harmony* would be reſtored between the two countries, and Great-Britain would have REAL inſtead of an *imaginary* advantage from the colonies, by a returning trade.

NEW-HAVEN, *January* 17.

Capt. How, lately arrived from the Weſt Indies, in lat. 33, N. long. 72, ſpoke a ſchooner, Samuel Stone, Maſter, belonging to South-Carolina, who was blown off that coaſt, had been 14 days at ſea, without any other proviſion than rice boiled in ſalt water, his ſails tore to pieces, and his people (who were negroes) ſo much froſt bitten, that they were unfit for duty. Capt. How ſupplied them with beef, bread, rum, &c. &c. and the ſchooner bore away for the Weſt-Indies.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 3.

On Thurſday morning laſt, a fire broke out in the houſe of Mr. Thomas Weſt, in Second-ſtreet, a few doors below Market-ſtreet, about ſeven o'clock in the morning, which in a few hours conſumed the roof and upper ſtory of the ſaid houſe, together with thoſe of Mr. John Wallace, Mr. William Smith, and Mr. William Savery, which adjoined them. The activity and public ſpirit of the inhabitants never appeared more conſpicuous upon occaſions of this nature than on the preſent. In ſpite of the inclemency of the weather (the wind blowing a ſtorm of hail and ſnow from N. E. the whole time) few were ſeen to leave their poſts till the whole was extinguiſhed. The loſs in houſhold-furniture, merchandize, &c. to the above Gentlemen, we hear, is pretty conſiderable.

Extract of a letter from Trenton, January 30.

"This morning, a moſt terrible fire broke out in this town, which, in a few hours, conſumed eight dwelling houſes with ſeveral ſtables. The conſternation of the inhabitants upon this occaſion cannot be deſcribed. I have not time to add particulars. Several gentlemen have ſuſtained heavy loſes, among whom is our worthy friend Dunlap Adams, whoſe loſe it is ſaid, amounts to near ſeven thouſand pounds."

*** This day, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and again at ſix o'clock in the evening, MR. COLLES will deliver his ſecond GEOGRAPHICAL LECTURE, at the Philoſophical Society's Hall in Second-ſtreet, in which will be explained the phænomena of the moon, and the theory of the winds and tides: illuſtrated by ſome curious pieces of mechaniſm. He intends to begin another courſe on the ſame ſubject on Thurſday next, at the ſame place and hours.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

NONE.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Sam,	R. Bankes,	Porto Rico,
Ship Elletſon,	E. Lawrence,	Jamaica,
Sloop Botetourt	T. Pollock,	Virginia,
Ship N. Aſſiſtance,	R. Conyngham,	Kellibegs.

CLEARED.

Sl. N. Carolina P.	A. Dyar,	North Carolina.

†§† The piece ſigned Impartialis is received, but cannot be inſerted 'till an interview with the Author is obtained.——A. B.'s Ode is rather improper at this ſeaſon, but will be inſerted ſome time hence.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

WITH the moſt profound reſpect for, and lively idea of you juſtice in your deliberations, I take the liberty of addreſſing theſe lines to you, as conſiderations on ſeveral pieces that appeared in the public papers theſe few weeks paſt, ſigned W. R. Probus, Legion, &c. all which ſeem to carry on the face of them, pictures of ignorance, hypocriſy, partiality, avarice, injuſtice, futility and abſurdity, though all publiſhed with a view, I preſume, of influencing your conduct, by co-operating with a petition for a law for impoſing a tax of five, or ſeven and an half *per cent.* on all goods ſold by ſome public ſales.

W. R. one of thoſe champions for monopoly, informs the public, that many perſons have complained, and do complain of the expence of ſupporting the poor by a three penny tax, and to eaſe ſuch complaints, he propoſes a new mode of burdening the moſt indigent of the people, by taxing all goods ſold by public ſales, for raiſing a ſupport for the houſe of employment, which certainly would be taxing the induſtrious poor for ſupport of the idle, Monſtrous abſurdity! as it would enhance the price of merchandize, to the great prejudice of the poor conſumer, and emolument of the rich importer: But W. R. colleagues Probus, Legion, &c. have thought fit to propoſe taxing only all the public ſales out of the city, but would allow one in it, to continue untaxed: The reaſon of which propoſed indulgence to that *one* is eaſily conceived; but if Vendues be of pernicious conſequence, as theſe DISINTERESTED gentlemen would inſinuate, even one ſhould not be allowed.

Theſe clear ſighted cenſors intimate, that Vendues much encourage diſhoneſt practices, by having ſuch places to diſpoſe of ſtolen goods. This intimation, among many others, ſhew their futility and abſurdity, as it is much more likely, that a thief would chooſe rather to diſpoſe of ſtolen goods in a private manner, poſſibly to ſome of the inveighers againſt public ſales, than at a Vendue, where (for aught the thief knows) the goods and himſelf may be diſcovered by ſome perſon attending the ſale for that purpoſe.

Their ignorance manifeſtly appears, by their recommending to the Legiſlature, to oblige the taxed Vendue-Maſters to keep an account of the names of both buyers and ſellers of all goods diſpoſed of by them, as it is well known to all who have a dealing with Vendues, that both buyers and ſellers names are carefully regiſtered by the Vendue-Maſters for their convenience and ſecurity.

Their partiality is obvious, as they would tax all but *one* Vendue, which would be (as Mr. Prior expreſſed it) for one mouſe to eat, while the others ſtarve.

Their injuſtice is alſo notorious; for what greater injuſtice can be, than that of robbing men of their good name, which theſe writers have attempted, by bringing the moſt heavy charge againſt ſome, whoſe honeſty and reputation is unimpeachable, and never was even attacked but by thoſe maligners, whoſe hypocriſy is diſcernable, in their pretended good wiſhes for the poor, as they, in the ſame breath, ſhew they grudge to contribute to their ſupport by making ſo great a noiſe about a three penny tax, their part of which, we have reaſon to think, is not willingly paid by, but extorted from them, by the mild, (not as one of them expreſſes it, the iron) hand of juſtice.

Their avarice I undertake to elucidate by the following fact: Some time ago, before Vendues became ſo frequent, if a perſon went to one of their ſtores for any commodity he ſtood in need of, he would be aſked 150 *per cent.* profit: if they were offered 100, they gravely ſaid, that was no more than the prime coſt.

Such extortions the Vendues have been a means of leſſening, which, if prejudicial to a few greedy avaricious ſharks (who ſtrive to draw and continue every beneficial branch of buſineſs within their own vortex) is a real eaſe to thouſands of induſtrious poor, particularly of the country, who are not now under a neceſſity of complying with ſuch exorbitant demands. An argument which one of theſe wiſeacres advance is, that thouſands of pounds worth of goods are annually brought from New-York to be ſold here by public ſale, as the Vendues there are taxed; which clearly ſhew the neceſſity of Vendues, as there are, I ſuppoſe, people in New-York who want to ſell ſeveral articles to pay their journeymen, or perhaps to buy bread. If the W. Rs. Probuſes, Legions, &c. of that city would give near ſo much for ſuch goods as they ſell for in this town at Vendue, they never would be brought hither to be ſold. We have not yet been ſo happy as to have any of that goodly tribe called Pawn-Brokers introduced amongſt us, which poſſibly is what thoſe Patriotic Gentlemen hope to give riſe to by putting a ſtop to Vendues, as they muſt know, that ſudden ſupplies of money are often neceſſary, not only to ſtill the croaking of empty ſtomachs, but alſo of importunate creditors, which ſome ſhopkeepers muſt ſatisfy or ſhut their ſhops; to effect which, many ſend to Vendues to raiſe money on ſuch emergencies, rather than carry their goods to a ſtore to ſell much under value, as they well know that would be a ready way to deſtroy their credit; and the ſecrecy the Vendue-Maſters promiſe in their advertiſements, I apprehend, mean no more, than that the indigent circumſtances of any ſhall not be publiſhed by them.

W. R. aſſerts, the "Vendues have gone near to deprive many an honeſt family of a living, and that if ſome check be not put to them, many people muſt ſeek new methods for a maintenance." I deny that Vendues make any other new methods neceſſary, but that of taking a moderate inſtead of an exorbitant profit; and as to that part of the aſſertion of many honeſt families being nearly deprived of a living by Vendues, I believe, will not readily be granted as true, 'till Mr. W. R. or ſome of his colleagues ſhew it more to the ſatisfaction of the public, than by their barely ſaying it is ſo.—I affirm, on my own knowledge, that a diſcouragement of Vendues among us would diſcourage home manufactures, which we all ſeemed to be ſo fond of ſome months ago, when patriotiſm was in faſhion, for I have made goods here which merchants and conſumers would not buy as they were not foreign, unleſs I would give them much under the Prime Coſt; I then expoſed them to ſale at ſeveral Vendues, where they brought me a moderate profit, which I think myſelf very happy in getting for the ſupport of myſelf and a numerous family, which manufacture I ſtill continue, and am obliged to ſell in the ſame manner; and I make no doubt, but there are fifty in the province who are gainers for one who is a ſufferer by Vendues: And, if a law ſhould once paſs for their reſtraint, it might be (for obvious reaſons) a difficult matter to repeal it, when its incongruity would appear. Theſe conſiderations, I make no doubt, will have due weight with our preſent worthy Aſſembly, which we have intruſted with the guardianſhip of our liberty and property.

JAN. 27th, 1772. PROBITAS.

P. S. Since the above was wrote, there appeared in the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET of this day, the moſt unintelligible bombaſt I ever ſaw eſcape the preſs, ſigned J. M. H. The Author, like Mrs. Slipſlop, larded his diſcourſe with ſo many fine words, ſtolen from his nomenclature, but ſo I'll placed (at leaſt in appearance to my ſhallow comprehenſion) that he has left no room for argument, plain language, or even common ſenſe. Indeed, I don't wonder at his embarraſsment, as no common ſcribbler could defend ſo baſe a cauſe, as he is a champion for; I ſay baſe, for any man, that is an enemy to his country, he is emphatically ſo, and that HE IS, plainly appears by his decrying our home manufactures, which every knowing man, and lover of America, and the liberty and happineſs thereof wiſh to ſee eſtabliſhed here. His fuſtion is ſcarce worth the notice of any man; nevertheleſs I intend to undertake the diſſection of him in a ſubſequent paper.

To the PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

The following Verſes on the much lamented death of the amiable Dr. WILLIAM LOGAN, *I hope you will give a place in your uſeful paper, which will much oblige one of the late Doctor's friends, and your conſtant reader,* E.

BEHOLD! the good and great is now no more!
A friend to all—'ſpecially the poor:
He's dead——his glaſs is run,
And fair he was, as the meridian ſun.
Pluck'd in his youth, by death's devouring hand,
O tyrant death! who is it can withſtand
Thy force?——none here on earth:
Thou com'ſt with terror—we reſign our breath.
Could not thy direful hand a little ſtay,
And not this fair one from us pluck away;
Whoſe generous heart to every one was kind,
Not like ſome *others*, wav'ring with each wind:
His goodneſs was, in general beſtow'd—
He lov'd his *neighbour*, and he fear'd his GOD.
Now, with his Maker, he for ever lives,
And more than he beſtow'd he now receives.
Why ſhould I grieve—to bliſs he's ſurely gone,
To dwell with God, and his beloved Son.
Ceaſe then, my ſorrow, back he cannot come,
'Till that great day, when all receive their doom:
Then ſhall I ſee him lovely, face to face,
Where our laſting friendſhip ne'er ſhall ceaſe.
Then ceaſe, my grief, why ſhould you pour ſo ſtrong?
My friend I'll meet, with our Great GOD, e're long.

TOWNSEND SPEAKMAN,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
LATE FROM LONDON,

Has juſt opened a Shop, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, PHILADELPHIA, three doors eaſtward from the Poſt-Office, and nearly oppoſite the Indian King, where he Sells, Wholeſale and Retail, all ſorts of

CHEMICAL AND GALENICAL
MEDICINES,

Truly prepared, with the beſt Drugs, Patent Medicines, Varniſhes, &c. Alſo, Painters Colours, both dry and ready prepared for uſe.

ALLUM,
Antimony,
Æthiops mineral,
Borax and brimſtone,
Camphire and cochineal,
Copperas,
Cream of tartar,
Flour of ſulphur,
Galls and gum Arabic,
Jalap and Jeſuits bark,
Ipecacuanha,
Iſinglaſs and magneſia,
Manna,
Pearl Barley,
Purging ſalts,
Rhubarb,
Sago and ſaltpetre,
Spermaceti,
Spices in general,
Verdigreaſe,
Anderſon's pills,
Balſam of honey,
Bateman's drops,
Daffy's elixir,
Godfrey's cordial,
Hooper's pills,
James's powders,
Jeſuits drops,
Imperial tincture for the tooth-ach,
Iſſue plaſters,
Lockyer's pills,
Ointment for the itch,
Stoughton's elixir,
Turlington's balſam,
Court plaſter,
Eau de Luce,
Eau de Arq'buſade,
Eſſence of burgamot,
Eſſence of lemons,
Lip ſalve,
Waters. Elder flower, Honey, Hungary, Lavender, Mint, Orange flower, Peppermint, Roſe,
Lozenges for coughs,
Ditto for heart-burn,
Sal volatile drops,
Sp. hartſhorn,
Sp. lavender compound, &c.

He likewiſe ſells an excellent Balſamic Liniment, which effectually cures bruiſes, ſprains, burns, ſcalds, and common green wounds, and alſo ſtops obſtinate bleedings at the noſe.

Family receipts and phyſical preſcriptions are carefully and correctly compounded. Medicine cheſts for ſhipping, plantations, or iron works, with proper directions, and ſuited to the diſorders of the country, are carefully made up on the loweſt terms.

†‡† As he has ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip to the buſineſs, and had ſeveral years further experience therein, in a houſe of the firſt reputation in London, he, by that means, has an opportunity of procuring his articles of the beſt quality, and at moſt reaſonable rates.—He therefore is well aſſured he can ſell on as low terms as any in this city, and will make it his conſtant endeavours to give full ſatisfaction to ſuch as are pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom.

WANTS A PLACE,
A GENTEEL WOMAN,
who can be well recommended, as a Houſe-keeper in a ſmall family. Enquire of the printer.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber living in Fourth-ſtreet, a little above Race-ſtreet, the 25th ult. a girl named Chriſtine Lower, 13 years of age: Had on a blue calimancoe cap, blue and white checked handkerchief, a ſhort red gown, blue and white ſtriped linſey petticoat, an old pair of black ſtockings and new ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid girl, and brings her home ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges.

CHRISTIAN LOWER.

For the ENTERTAINMENT *of the* CURIOUS.

A COURSE OF ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS,

IS propoſed to be exhibited at the COLLEGE, in this City, on Thurſday and Friday next; to begin preciſely at ſix o'clock in the evening. In this Courſe, conſiſting of only two Lectures, many curious and intereſting Experiments will be exhibited, tending to ſhow the nature and properties of lightning, and how to avoid the danger of it.—Some of the Experiments will be new, having never been exhibited here before; the moſt remarkable of which, will be the heating of Iron red hot, and even melting it, while it is under, and in contact with, common cold water.

Thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies who deſign to attend theſe Lectures, are requeſted to be furniſhed with Tickets, that no money may be taken at the door. Tickets may be had at MR. KINNERSLEY's Houſe, near the College, at HALF A DOLLAR for each Lecture.

N. B. If the weather ſhould not be dry enough in the evenings above appointed, the Exhibition muſt be deferred till the firſt dry evenings next week.

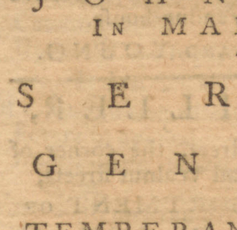
General Poſt-Office, New-York, Nov. 1. 1771.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on account of the new regulation of the poſt from Canada, which is to arrive every Tueſday evening at this office; and the weekly poſt from the eaſtward and ſouthward, arriving every Wedneſday; the mail going from hence by the Packets, will for the future, be cloſed at twelve o'clock at night, on the firſt Wedneſday in every month (being the ſame time it cloſes at the General Poſt-Office in London, for America) and a Packet diſpatched therewith the next day, for Falmouth.

By command of the Deputy Poſt Maſter-General,

ALEXANDER COLDEN, Sec'ry.

FOR LONDON,
THE SHIP PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,
PETER OSBORNE, COMMANDER;



HAVING part of her cargo engaged; is expected to ſail about the middle of this month. For freight or paſſage apply to JOSHUA FISHER and SONS, or ſaid commander, on board the ſhip at their wharf, or at the London Coffee-houſe.

To be Sold by JOSHUA FISHER and SONS, allum, brimſtone, copperas, London porter, Warrington and Liverpool ale, pipes in kegs, and a few table ſets of very elegant plain and copper-plate Queen's ware.

This Day is Publiſhed, and to be Sold by
JOHN DUNLAP,
IN MARKET-STREET,

THREE SERMONS TO GENTLEMEN UPON TEMPERANCE AND EXERCISE.

Dedicated to WILLIAM CADOGAN, M. D. Fellow of the College of Phyſicians in LONDON.

"*Turgidis hic epulis, atque albo ventre lavatur,*
"*Gutture ſulphureas lente exhalante mephites.*
"*Sed tremor inter vina ſubit, calidumque trientem*
"*Excudit e manibus, dentes crepuere retecti,*
"*Uncta cadunt laxis, tunc pulmentaria labris,*
"*Hinc* TUBA—CANDELAE.——

PERSII SATYRA III.

"*Vitam ſub Dio——agat.* HOR. LIB. III. ODE II.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY, HEALTHY NEGRO MAN, about twenty-nine years of age. He is well acquainted with farming in all its branches. For further particulars enquire of Mr. James Whitehead, work-houſe keeper, or to Mr. James Cochran, near Willing and Morris's wharf.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON,

At his Store in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, hath for ſale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDIZE,

Imported in the laſt ſhips from London, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms;

Among which are,

SUPERFINE, ſecond and coarſe broadcloths,
Caſſimers,
Billiard cloths,
Superfine new faſhion table carpets, curiouſly dyed,
A variety of ſilks, conſiſting of paduaſoys, ducapes, mantuas, taffeties and perſians,
India and Engliſh ſilk handkerchiefs,
Iriſh linens,
Gulix holland,
Demy cambricks and lawns,
Long lawns,
Humhums,
Printed cottons and calicoes,
Printed handkerchiefs,
Diaper and damaſk table linen,
Clouting diaper,
Cotton and linen checks and ſtripes,
Flanders ticks,
Common ticking and bed-bunts,
Ginghams and damaſcus,
Ruſſia ſheeting and drilling,
Huckaback,
Ravens duck,
Princes linen,
Ruſſia diaper,
Oznabrigs,
Brown rolls, &c. &c.
Alſo, choice Port wine.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AT R. AITKEN's BOOK-STORE,

Nearly opposite the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE, FRONT-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

A NEW

GEOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL and COMMERCIAL

GRAMMAR;

AND

PRESENT STATE

OF THE SEVERAL

KINGDOMS OF THE WORLD.

CONTAINING,

I. The figures, motions, and distances of the planets, according to the Newtonian system and the latest observations.
II. A general view of the earth, considered as a planet; with several useful geographical definitions and problems.
III. The grand divisions of the globe into land and water, continents and islands.
IV. The situation and extent of empires, kingdoms, states, provinces, and colonies.
V. Their climate, air, soil, vegetable productions, metals, minerals, natural curiosities, seas, rivers, bays, capes, promontories, and lakes.
VI. The birds and beasts peculiar to each country.
VII. Observations on the changes that have been any where observed upon the face of nature since the most early periods of history.
VIII. The history and origin of nations: their forms of government, religion, laws, revenues, taxes, naval and military strength.
IX. The genius, manners, customs, and habits of the people.
X. Their language, learning, arts, sciences, manufactures, and commerce.
XI. The chief cities, structures, ruins, and artificial curiosities.
XII. The longitude, latitude, bearings, and distances of principal places from London.

WITH

A TABLE of the Coins of all nations, and their value in English money.

BY WILLIAM GUTHRIE, ESQ.

ILLUSTRATED WITH

A NEW and CORRECT SET of MAPS.

Engraved by Mr. KITCHEN, Geographer.

BALTIMORE, *January*, 1772.

THOMAS EWING of BALTIMORE, and CHARLES YOUNG of PHILADELPHIA, takes this method to acquaint their friends, and the country in general, that they have opened a VENDUE in the town of Baltimore, and province of Maryland, for the public sale of all estates, *viz.* Houses, lands, vessels, negroes, *&c. &c.* and have erected a large and convenient store in Frederick-street, for the sale of all kinds of goods; and on Wednesday and Thursday, the 5th and 6th of February next, will be sold by Public Vendue, at their store in Frederick-street, a very large and neat assortment of Merchandize, which will be continued on those days weekly. Vendues at the Coffee-house, will be published in hand bills.

N. B. Goods are received by them at their respective dwellings in Gay-street, or at their Vendue-house.

EWING AND YOUNG.

WILLIAM MILLER,

Has for Sale at his Store in Front-street, the corner of Grey's Alley, between Chestnut and Walnut streets,

A LARGE AND NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON,

Imported in the last Vessels from LONDON, LIVERPOOL and BRISTOL, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or the usual credit.

He has also just imported in the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET, Captain OSBORNE, from LONDON,

AN ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE INDIAN TRADE,

CONSISTING OF

INDIAN blanketing,
Black headed shags,
Best French match coats,
Best blue, red and black London strouds,
White and purple knapt halfthicks,
Scarlet and star gartering,
Ribbons,
Blue, green, yellow, crimson and scarlet herring-bone bed lace,
Calicoes,
Linens,
Vermilion,
Cutteau knives,
Bar lead,
Gun-powder, *&c. &c.*

January 22d, 1772.

ON Sunday the 12th ultimo, came to the Subscriber, in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, a stranger, under the pretence of a gentleman, and called himself WALTER DELANY, *jun.* and hired a black Horse to ride about 12 miles, with saddle, bridle, whip and loose coat, which he has carried off. This person is about thirty or forty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high: He had on a red close bodied coat, light broadcloth waistcoat, leather breeches, a half worn castor hat, long black hair tied behind, and grey about the temples. The Horse is about seven years old, fourteen hands two or three inches high; has one white hind foot, hanging main, a long cut tail and a snip on his nose. Whoever takes up the said Horse, so as his master may get him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward; if they secure the Man, Three Pounds, paid by

THOMAS ELLIOTT HUTCHINGS.

N. B. He plays on the German flute; and he may perhaps go by another name.

JAMES KINNEAR,

BEGS leave to remind the Public, and his Friends in particular, that he continues the VENDUE BUSINESS, in Front-street, Southwark, Mondays and Thursdays, weekly. Those that favour him with their custom, shall be gratefully acknowledged, and immediate payment made with care, secrecy, *&c.*

NOW SELLING AT PRIME COST, BY

MARY SYMONDS,

MILLINER,

In CHESTNUT-STREET, between FRONT and SECOND STREETS, PHILADELPHIA,

ALL sorts of thread,
Blond and trolly laces,
Footings, edgings and pearls
Cambricks, lawns and muslins of every kind,
Gulix hollands,
Clouting diaper,
Damask, diaper and superfine table cloths,
Printed linen,
India silk,
Black and white alamode and Barcelona handkerchiefs,
Black cravats,
A variety of gauzes,
Catgut and parsinets,
Fly caps and lappets,
Gauze ditto,
Aprons and handkerchiefs,
Skeleton and covered wires,
A large assortment of trimmings, for cloaks and hats,
Ermines,
Fringes and gimps, of various colours,
Figured, plain, love and velvet ribbons,
Mens', womens', boys and girls gloves and mits, of every kind and colour,
Ladies sattin riding hats, with feathers, or gold or silver buttons and bands for ditto,
Ladies stomachers, with French and Italian breast flowers,
Small French and Italian flowers and egrets, with childrens' garland ditto,
Fillets and turbans of various sorts,
Pearl, French, and English white wax, garnet and jet necklaces and earrings, and gold wires for ditto,
Great choice of the most fashionable silk and sattin cloaks and shades,
Womens' and childrens' black and coloured silk, Dunstable and chip hats, and bonnets,
Boys silk hats and caps, with gold or silver bands for ditto,
A great variety of fans and mounts for ditto,
Persians and taffeties,
Peelongs and sarsanets,
Modes and mantuas,
Tobines,
White, black, and coloured rich sattins, and white water'd tabbies,
Childbed baskets,
Pincushions and lines,
All kinds of womens' and childrens' stays,
Cotton hose,
Buttons,
Tapes and threads of every sort,
Sewing silks,
Bindings,
Needles and pins,
Scissors,
Calicoes and cottons,
Chintses,
Neat clasp pocket-books,
Dolls dress't and undress't,
Purses, combs, *&c.*
A large quantity of the best death-head buttons,
Gilt, gold and silver thread ditto,
And a great variety of all kinds of trimmings, very low.

N. B. As the said MARY SYMONDS intends for London in spring, and to return early in the fall with a large and general Assortment of the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE GOODS, she will be greatly obliged to her friends, if they will please to settle with her as early as convenient before her departure.——And all persons who are indebted to the estate of the late William Symonds, deceased, are requested immediately to settle their respective accounts with the said Mary Symonds, or they will, without exception, be absolutely put into an Attorney's hands, without further notice.

Just imported in the last vessels from London, Liverpool, &c. and to be sold by

JAMES WALLACE,

At his Store in Water-street, formerly occupied by Mess. Grey and Fletcher, and next door to Mess. Boyle and Glen, on the lowest terms, for cash or short credit,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

SUITABLE TO THE SEASON;

Amongst which are,

SUPERFINE, fine and coarse broadcloths,
Rattinets,
Shalloons and halfthicks,
Kerseys and plains,
Duffils and blankets,
Red and white flannels,
Spotted swanskins,
Men and womens' silk, cotton, worsted and yarn hose,
Silk and worsted breeches patterns,
Durants and tammies,
Calimancoes and camblets,
Cambletees,
Cottons, calicoes and muslins,
Apron-wide, yard, 7-8ths, and 3-4ths linen and cotton checks,
Black and coloured silk handkerchiefs and cravats,
Linen and cotton printed and check'd handkerchiefs,
Velvets and velverets,
Peakin denims,
Cantoons and cattaloons,
Scarlet, cloth coloured and blue cardinal cloaks,
Peelongs, persians and farsenets,
Men and womens' gloves,
Ticks,
Yard, 7-8ths, and 3-4ths, Irish linens,
Buckrams,
Also, a great variety of books.

N. B. As said WALLACE has opened the above store, he assures the public he shall make it his study to sell at the most reasonable rates.

A VENDUE

For the Sale of MERCHANDIZE, is continued every Thursday, at

FOOTMAN AND JEYES's VENDUE-STORE,

At the Corner of VINE and SECOND STREETS.

A VENDUE

For the public Sale of all kinds of MERCHANDIZE, is kept every week on Friday (and often on Saturday)

BY WILLIAM SITGREAVES,

At his Vendue-store, the upper end of Second-street,

THOSE who please to favour him with the sale of any Goods which they have to dispose of in that way, may depend on his best endeavours to please them.

There has been lately put into his care by several people, a large, fresh and neat assortment of East India and European Goods, among which are, a parcel of Woollens, suitable to the season, with particular directions to sell them very cheap for Cash, at his Store in Market-street, opposite to the sign of the Indian King, where he receives Goods to sell at Vendue.

He has for sale a valuable piece of banked Marsh, containing about 25 acres on Oldman's Creek.

Also, a good Plantation on Little Egg Harbour, (lately the property of Jeremiah Steelman) near one half of which is very good Meadow Ground, the other upland part is well dunged, and has on it a new two story House, Barn, *&c.*

Likewise, about 20 Acres of Land, within three miles of Philadelphia, on the Wissehicken road, 16 acres of which is wood-land.

*** The purchaser of any of the above tracts of land, on giving good security, may have money to improve or stock them, and several years credit.

BRIDGE-TOWN, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, WEST NEW-JERSEY, *Jan. 24th*, 1772.

THIS is to inform the Public in general, that the Subscriber intends to drive a STAGE, from his house in Bridge-Town, opposite to Cumberland Court-house, which will set out every Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and drive through Deerfield, in a direct road to William Cooper's ferry. All Gentlemen and Ladies that will favour him with their custom, may depend on the best usage. News-papers, and other business, will be done with the utmost care and diligence, at the usual rates; and all orders punctually obeyed by

Their humble servant,

AZEL PEIRSON.

N. B. All letters, or other things, directed for said stage, to be left at the Widow Austin and Son's, at the New Ferry-House, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD BY

ALEXANDER POWER,

In FRONT-STREET, below the DRAW-BRIDGE,

THE FOLLOWING

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES, *&c.*

BALSAM of Honey, Jesuits Drops, Antiscorbutic Drops, a certain cure for the scurvy, Sugar Plumbs, an effectual Cure for worms of all kinds, Bateman's Drops, British Oil, Turlington's Balsam, Godfrey's Cordial, Anderson's Pills, Stoughton's Bitters.——Also, West-India Pilot, and other Books proper for Navigation, Testaments, Dilworth's Spelling-books, Fenning's Ready Reckoner, Scales and Dividers, large and small Slates, Rattans, *&c.* Likewise, a neat assortment of Glass, China, and Queen's Ware; and a quantity of Rum, Wine, Brandy, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Spices, Raisins, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

A VENDUE,

For the SALE of MERCHANDIZE, *&c.* is continued by

JOHN HART,

AT his store in Front-street, a little below the Draw-bridge; those that please to favour him with their custom, may depend on his best endeavours for their interest.

N. B. GOODS for public or private SALE are received at said STORE.

BY THE KING's PATENT.

TURLINGTON's BALSAM OF LIFE;

OR THE

TRUE AMERICAN BALSAM.

IS fully possessed in the highest degree, of the most perfect essence of all the other known Balsams, freed from their fæces.

This is a medicine of true merit, of universal experience, utility and reputation. The Europeans know its inimitable efficiency, and thousands of Americans, besides the West-Indians, do declare its excellent medical virtues. It is of all other medicines, the best adapted in all cases, in every climate, to relieve the various ailments and diseases of the human body (whatever may be pretended to the contrary) that pharmacy, since the creation of the world, has produced.

It is faithfully prepared from a true copy of the original receipt, taken out of the Chancery-office, in London, where it is recorded on oath, when the patent was granted.

By Dr. THOMAS ANDERTON, in Philadelphia, by whom it is sold wholesale and retail and by no other person, only those he may particularly appoint in America.

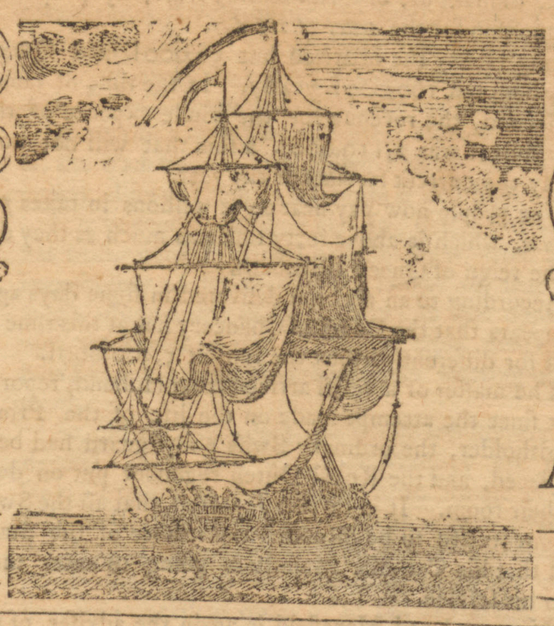
To prevent the honest buyer from being imposed on by any of the counterfeit sorts (which are to be met with every where) are desired to observe, that the only true and genuine sort that is to be depended on, is sealed with my seal and coat of arms, and the direction bill given with each bottle is signed with my name in my own hand writing.

A list of those very modest counterfeitors, who conscientiously avoid forging the proprietors names, *viz.* (Martha Wray and Mary Sopp) on the direction bills, as well as they who are guilty of forgery in a gross degree, together with the Printers and Engravers that have been employed to counterfeit the direction and seals; and also, the venders of such counterfeit rubbish, may, in proper time, be exposed.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET, where Subscriptions at TEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, Advertisements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

FEBRUARY, 1772. THE NUMB. 16.

PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.



AND

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, 1772.

Quicquid agunt Homines, noſtri eſt Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

AS no paſſion is more commendable than a ſolicitude for the public weal, thoſe whoſe labours are directed to that end, may at leaſt hope to eſcape cenſure, though they may not merit praiſe, we ſhall therefore make no apology for obtruding our ſentiments on the public.——

The neceſſity of raiſing money to ſupport the Houſe of Employment is well known to the Gentlemen under whoſe direction it is——as this expence is very heavy upon the people, it may not be amiſs to enquire whence it ariſes, as by that means, the uneaſineſs that ſome diſcover under it, may be removed. By the poor-laws of this province, all mariners and all healthy perſons coming directly from Europe, are, if by any means they become unable to maintain themſelves, to be ſupported in the Houſe of Employment, though it can hardly be imagined that the city derives any particular advantage from the ſettlement of the province.

It is eaſy to diſcover in the different townſhips throughout the province, when any perſons are like to become chargeable, if ſuch happen to have no legal ſettlement, they are commonly, if not always, driven out——theſe all come t the Houſe of Employment.

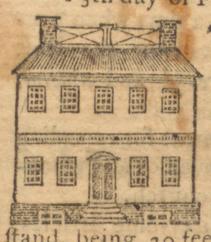
The Pennſylvania Hoſpital receives wounded and diſeaſed perſons from every quarter; when they are cured they muſt turn out, but being too weak to travel, or to obtain a livelihood by labour, theſe all come to the Houſe of Employment. Hence it is, that two hundred perſons are now maintained there, who are not properly our poor, and perhaps have no legal ſettlement in America: What then, ſhall we turn theſe poor miſerable people out to periſh? Humanity forbid! The Houſe of Employment is, moreover, a real Foundling Hoſpital, that has been the means of ſaving the lives of many women and their helpleſs offſpring.

How is this extenſive and excellent charity ſupported? Is it enriched with legacies? No. Does it receive provincial ſupport? No. Perhaps, it may be ſuſpected as a fiction; but, with the greateſt veracity, we aſſert i for fact, that the whole expence is borne by the city of Philadelphia, and four little townſhips, who are now actually in debt, on that account, thirteen thouſand nine hundred pounds; and this at a time, when the city have the expenſive buſineſs of paving the ſtreets carrying on, and for which they are in debt, eight thouſand pounds.

Let us now turn our eyes to our mother country, whom we affect to imitate, we ſhall there find the Foundling Hoſpital is a national expence; and for paving the ſtreets of London, which is their capital, as Philadelphia is ours, there have been annual parliamentary grants from fourteen thouſand pounds downwards, though it cannot be ſuppoſed, that their ſtreets are injured by the broad wheel carriages (for no others are allowed that carry luggage, except fifti waggons) a fiftieth part as much as our ſtreets are by the narrow wheel carriages from the country, loaded to an exceſs, no otherways regulated than by the ſtrength of their horſes.—Under the preſſure of theſe and other taxes, and the county and provincial taxes, in common with the reſt of the province, it was judged impracticable to levy another poor-tax upon the city this year. Some of the Overſeers of the poor, whoſe buſineſs it is to collect it, having declared, they would ſuffer themſelves to be committed to priſon rather than attempt it; and their being no reaſon to apprehend, that in future years the expence will be leſs, the Managers of the Houſe of Employment, and Overſeers of the poor, have drawn up a petition to the Houſe of Aſſembly, now ſitting, for the money that may ariſe from a duty upon merchandize ſold at public auction. Some perſons have apprehended, that the petition will not be granted, though the duty ſhould, agreeable to the united voice of the people, take place: If this opinion is formed from the little aſſiſtance the city has heretofore received, it will yet appear to be ill founded; for, whoever thinks, that the conſumer will ultimately pay the tax, muſt likewiſe ſuppoſe, that if a check is put to Vendues, the merchants will enhance the price of their goods—in a trade, that neither requires a large capital nor more than common abilities, carried on by a great number of perſons, and open to all. That ſome check is neceſſary to prevent their obtaining great profit, is a chimera too ridiculous to deſerve a ſerious refutation—a much more natural concluſion is, that the merchants having more buſineſs, would be enabled to ſell for leſs profit. If then thoſe who ſend goods to vendue muſt pay the duty, the country can ſurely have no right to the money; but even admitting the conſumers muſt pay it, many counties in the province would not contribute a farthing, the city of Philadelphia would pay the principal part. Thus, in any light, we have no reaſon to doubt of obtaining the money, more eſpecially, when it is conſidered, that the whole will probably fall ſhort of the expence of maintaining ſuch in the Houſe of Employment as are not properly our poor, and who ought in juſtice to be a provincial charge. We ſhall now juſt ſtate what we take to be the nature of the vendue trade, and the conſequence of a duty; we take it then for granted, that the goods ſold at Vendue, are not ſent for with an intention to have them vended in that manner (excepting ſuch as are imported on purpoſe to cheat the people with) but are the property of ſuch merchants who have been miſtaken in their calculations; and, as they muſt ſuffer when a duty takes place for ſuch injudicious conduct, we may expect it will teach them caution; and if we only conſider ſuch a duty operating as a ſumptuary law in checking an exceſſive importation of European manufactures, we ſhall find it the beſt regulation that in our dependent ſtate will be ſuffered: It would render effectual a like regulation in New-York, and prevent the merchants there, who ſend their ſupernumerary goods here, to elude their own law, from carrying off the paper money; and though our merchants ſhould ſhip off the ſilver and gold, we ſhould then have the Jerſey money amongſt us, though it is now ſcarcer than ever—that any trade would regulate itſelf, is an opinion not warranted by experience—the Engliſh owe their extenſive trade to their laws for its government, among which the act of navigation has contributed more than any other; and there is no civilized nation upon the face of the earth, that have not laws to regulate their trade, enacted as occaſion requires.

AMNICOLIST.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the London Coffee-houſe, on Thurſday next, the 13th day of February inſt. at ſix in the evening,



TWO BRICK HOUSES, being three ſtories high, adjoining each other, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut ſtreets, and between the houſes of John Lownes and George Shoemaker; together with the LOT of GROUND on which the buildings ſtand, being 20 feet and 6 inches in front, and about 53 feet deep. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe at private ſale, may know the terms, by applying to

ENOCH STORY, BROKER.

WANTED,

A PERSON that is capable of directing the Building of a PAPER-MILL; and to carry on the buſineſs of Paper-making, when the Mill is completed.—Such a perſon will meet with encouragement, by applying to ROBERT BELL, Bookſeller and Auctionier, at the late Union Library in Third-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA.

*** Said BELL wanteth a large quantity of fair tanned thin CALF-SKINS, fit for Book-binding, and will buy every dozen or half dozen, that is offered to him, at ſuch a price as will encourage Tanners to provide good covers for LITERATURE.

THE SECOND VOLUME
OF THE AMERICAN EDITION OF
BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES
ON THE
LAWS OF ENGLAND,
IN NEAT LAW BINDING,
Will be ready for delivery to the Subſcribers of PHILADELPHIA, and NEW-YORK, on the 28th of February, 1772.——Subſcribers in the diſtant Provinces ſhall be ſupplied as ſoon as poſſible.

JAMES CUNNING,
AT THE SIGN OF THE SPINNING WHEEL,
In Market-ſtreet, within one door of Third-ſtreet, and oppoſite the Meal-Market,

HAS opened a Large and Freſh Aſſortment of GOODS, which he is determined to ſell by wholeſale or retail, on the loweſt terms.

N. B. He moſt gratefully acknowledges the many favours he has received from the public, and hopes for a continuance of them, as he will ever make it his conſtant ſtudy to merit their eſteem.

General Poſt-Office, New-York, Nov. 1. 1771.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on account of the new regulation of the poſt from Canada, which is to arrive every Tueſday evening at this office; and the weekly poſt from the eaſtward and ſouthward, arriving every Wedneſday; the mail going from hence by the Packets, will for the future, be cloſed at twelve o'clock at night, on the firſt Wedneſday in every month (being the ſame time it cloſes at the General Poſt-Office in London, for America) and a Packet diſpatched therewith the next day, for Falmouth.

By command of the Deputy Poſt Maſter General,
ALEXANDER COLDEN, Sec'ry.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
AT R. AITKEN'S BOOK-STORE,
Nearly oppoſite the London-Coffee-houſe, Front-Street, PHILADELPHIA,

DOMESTIC MEDICINE;
OR THE
FAMILY PHYSICIAN:
Being an attempt to render the Medical Art more generally uſeful, by ſhewing people, what is in their own power, both with reſpect to the Prevention and Cure of Diſeaſes; chiefly calculated to recommend a proper attention to Regimen and Simple Medicines.
BY WILLIAM BUCHAN, M. D.
IN EDINBURGH.
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
DR. CADOGAN'S DISSERTATION on the GOUT.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS the deſign and execution of this work has been approved by many, whoſe names do honour to the Medical profeſſion, it is ſuperfluous to add any thing elſe, than preſent the Public with the contents of the Book, being convinced it will vouch for itſelf.

CONTENTS.

PART I. OF PREVENTING DISEASES.

OF CHILDREN,
Cloathing,
Food,
Exerciſe,
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Faults of nurſes,
A ſummary view of the directions concerning children.
General CAUSES of diſeaſes,
Catching cold,
Unwholeſome food,
Irregularities in diet, ſleep, &c.
Bad air,
Neglect of cleanlineſs,
Intemperance
Indolence,
Infection,
The paſſions.
Particular CAUSES of diſeaſes,
Laborious employments,
Sedentary employments,
Intenſe ſtudy.

PART II. OF DISEASES.

Of diſtinguiſhing diſeaſes,
Fevers in general,
Intermitting fevers, or agues,
An acute continual fever,
A pleuriſy,
A peripneumony or inflammation of the lungs,
Conſumptions,
A ſlow or nervous fever,
A malignant, putrid, or ſpotted fever,
The miliary fever,
The ſmall-pox,
The meaſles,
The ſcarlet fever,
The eryſipelas, or St. Anthony's fire,
The inflammation of the brain,
The inflammation of the eyes,
The quinſey, or inflammation of the throat,
The malignant quinſey, or ulcerous ſore throat,
Colds,
Coughs,
The chin-cough,
The inflammation of the ſtomach,
The iliac paſſion,
Colics,
The inflammation of the kidneys,
The inflammation of the liver,
The cholera morbus, or vomiting and looſeneſs,
A diarrhœa, or looſeneſs,
The dyſentery or bloody flux,
A diabetes, or exceſſive diſcharge of urine,
A ſuppreſſion of urine,
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Spitting of blood,
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The dropſy,
The gout,
The rheumatiſm,
The ſcurvy,
The ſcrophula, or king's evil,
The rickets,
The itch,
The aſthma,
The apoplexy,
The palſy,
The epilepſy, or falling ſickneſs,
Nervous, hyſteric and hypochondriac diſorders,
Melancholy and madneſs
Poiſons,
The ſtone and gravel,
The hiccup,
The cramp of the ſtomach,
Want of appetite,
Deafneſs,
The night-mare,
Swoonings.
DISEASES of WOMEN,
Pregnancy,
Childbirth,
Barrenneſs.
DISEASES of CHILDR
Retention of the meconium,
Aphthae or thruſh,
Acidities,
Galling and excoriations,
Stoppage of the noſe,
Eruptions,
Difficult breathing,
Teething.
SURGERY,
Of wounds,
Burns,
Bruiſes,
Diſlocations,
Broken bones
Strains,
Ulcers,
Impoſthumes or boils,
Whitlows,
Ruptures,
Caſualties.

By Captain WILER, *arrived at* BOSTON, *from* FALMOUTH, *we have the following Advices.*

WARSAW, *November* 9.

HIS Majeſty the King of Poland, thank heaven, is pretty well, conſidering the late horrid attempt made on his ſacred perſon. The wound which he received on the head from a ſabre is not dangerous. All thoſe who have ſeen the coach he was in, and the clothes he wore that day, agree, that the hand of the Almighty had viſibly protected him on the occaſion. His garment is pierced in two different parts, not only with balls, but ſeemingly with cut lead, beſides a ſtroke upon the back, which is cut in two, without his Majeſty's receiving any wound.

The Heyduck, who loſt his life by the courageous reſiſtance he made to ſave that of the King, was buried the 6th of this month in the church-yard of the Diſſidents, with the greateſt pomp, and the company who followed the corpſe, amounted to upwards of a thouſand perſons, amongſt whom were three Knights of the King's orders. The mother of this faithful ſervant will be amply provided for the remainder of her days. The miller and his wife, to whoſe houſe the King retired in the night, have received an hundred ducats from his Majeſty, who hath beſides given orders for a new mill to be built at his own expence, which is to be poſſeſſed by them and their deſcendants free of all taxes and impoſts. The aſſaſſins were concealed in the Dominicans convent in the old town, and from that aſylum watched the opportunity to execute their barbarous deſign.

Eight of the aſſaſſins who attacked the King are already taken, and brought priſoners to this city.

Dublin, Nov. 6.—*Character of our late* PATRIOT.—Dr. Charles Lucas was born in Dublin, about the beginning of the preſent century, and having received a liberal education, was bred an Apothecary. He was a gentleman of unblemiſhed honour, and endued with every virtue that could adorn a public ſtation. As a Phyſician, he was eminent, humane, and charitable; and as a Senator, unbiaſſed in judgment, invariable in conduct, and incorruptible in integrity.—In the year 1749, he was voted an enemy to his country, by a venal majority of the moſt abandoned ——— that ever gave laws to this kingdom (except the preſent) and, like Coriolanus, became an exile, for having juſtly merited the thanks and approbation of all his fellow ſubjects. Several years elapſed, during which he improved his medical knowledge, and became eminent in that profeſſion. In the year 1761, he returned to his native country in conſequence of a *Noli proſequi*, obtained from his preſent Majeſty, and a vacancy happening at the ſame time for the city of Dublin, by the diſſolution of parliament, on the demiſe of the late King—he was elected a member for this city, by the grateful ſuffrages of a loyal and free people, who were acquainted with his ſufferings, and had the moſt unreſerved confidence in his patriotic virtues. He then entered on the theatre of public life, and has ever ſince continued to diſcharge his duty to his conſtituents, with a firmneſs not to be relaxed; with an integrity, not to be paralelled; and with an intrepidity, not to be intimidated. He remained unmoved amidſt every change of government, and every revolution of politics, and perſiſted to the laſt moment of his life in an avowed deteſtation of tyranny and injuſtice, and a love to his country, which no threats could diminiſh, nor bribes could purchaſe. In the midſt of venality and corruption, unplaced, unbribed and unpenſioned, he ſtemmed the ſtorrent of abuſe, the oppoſition of party, and the frowns of power. He was the palladium of conſtitutional liberty, in this kingdom, and one of thoſe few friends to the public, who have kept the promiſes made to their conſtituents, through all temptations of advancement and every ſiniſter artifice of miniſterial craft, or viceroyal influence.

Graveſend, Nov. 29. Paſt by the Lydia, Hood, from Boſton.

LONDON, *Nov.* 1.

Wedneſday the following Ruſſian Noblemen arrived in town, viz. the Prince de Rowakin, Prince Gagarin, Count de Chermeteff, and M. de Saldern, and yeſterday they viſited the Hereditary Prince of Heſſe Darmſtadt, at his houſe in Suffolk Street.

Orixa was, we hear, the province ſaved to the Eaſt-India Company, by the late Duke of Bedford's intrepidity at the peace of Fontainebleau.

A new order of Knighthood, under the title of the *Holy Conception*, hath been inſtituted by his Catholic Majeſty, on account of the birth of the new-born infant of Spain, to accompliſh a vow which his Majeſty had made, in caſe he ſhould have a grand-ſon. This order will be compoſed of the principal Noblemen of the kingdom, and the King himſelf is to be the grand maſter.

Nov. 2. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor Elect intends to clear, as far as is in his power, this city of beggars and vagabonds, during his Mayoralty, which will be of great ſervice to the community.

Nov. 3. Died in Drury-lane, Mr. Maclane, a barber, who had accumulated upwards of 2000l. by ſhaving for a penny.

Nov. 4. They have received advice at Breſt, that a ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt at the iſland of Goree, the principal French ſettlement on the coaſt of Africa, which had greatly choaked up the bar, ſo as to render it very dangerous for ſhipping.

A report prevails, that the iſland of St. Maire Levada, on the Albanian coaſt in Greece, was nearly deſtroyed by an earthquake the latter end of Auguſt laſt.

Nov. 5. The Premier has declared, that whenever he ſhall find himſelf perſonally attacked in the courſe of the enſuing ſeſſions, he is determined, in his own defence, to make uſe of *parliamentary craft*, by propoſing the queſtion for the *order of the day*.

King Henry the fifth had but 56,000l. and Queen Elizabeth but 160,000l. yearly. In the time of James the ſecond, the revenue for the whole expence of the government was 2,119,000l. a ſum that will not now ſupply the current ſervices of the year.

The people now pay near eight millions in taxes *per annum*, which is above forty times as much as they did in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

According to an account delivered in ſome days ago, it appears that the Court of Chancery has at this time in truſt for different perſons the ſum of 5,300,000l.

The maſter of a veſſel arrived from Holland, reports, that ſince the attempt made on the life of the Prince Stadtholder, the ordinary Swiſs body guard had been diſplaced, and the Royal Dutch regiment put on duty in their room. It is further reported, that all the Swiſs regiments are to be diſmiſſed the ſervice of the State, and that his Catholic Majeſty is going to enter them into his ſervice.

Nov. 9. Lord Mansfield is again the adviſer of the King and Miniſtry in the new diſpute with Spain.

Several of the Miniſtry are very apprehenſive leſt Spain ſhould not be in humour to make another apology.

The ſtory of the diſcovery of Junius by the Miniſtry, ſome time ſince, is this. They were determined, if poſſible, to trace the writer, and having very ſtrong reaſons to ſuſpect a certain perſon, they kept two or three ſpies in continual obſervation of his movements, and thoſe of his boſom friend.—The penny-poſt had been, it is thought by many, for ſome time, the vehicle of conveyance; but the boſom friend of the ſuppoſed Junius, was at laſt himſelf traced to the Printer's, and in two days after appeared a letter from Junius. In about a week the ſame journey was again taken by the friend, and the ſame conſequence followed, that is, another letter from Junius. A third time the ſame circumſtance occurred, and this was Junius's laſt flaming letter to the King. Not long after Junius himſelf was watched thither in a hackney coach, and the manuſcript ſeen to be given in, the party never quitting the coach; and the next day but one, Junius appeared as uſual. This is, however, even now, all that the Miniſtry know of the writer, to the certainty of whom they have only proof preſumptive, and not proof poſitive.

The perſon who was traced to the Printer's letter box is firſt couſin to Junius.

A ſociety is now forming, by the real friends of the conſtitution in Church and State, in defence of the thirty-nine articles, againſt thoſe who, at a time when every one enjoys liberty of conſcience without the leaſt moleſtation, are endeavouring *not to reviſe* and *amend*, but to *cancel* and *deſtroy them*.

We hear that the petition to Parliament for repealing the thirty-nine articles is highly approved of and eſpouſed by certain great dignitaries in the church.

The petition for a repeal of the thirty-nine articles, hath met with a cold reception from the members of the Univerſity of Cambridge.

An abſtract of the ſaid petition, we are informed, hath been ſent to the members of both Houſes.

Nov. 12. In the ſea fight of Minorca in 1756, the following anecdote is recorded; a Gunner had his right hand ſhot away juſt as he was going to fire a gun, when the brave fellow taking up the match with his other hand, clapped it to the touch-hole ſaying, quite unconcerned, *So you thought then that I had but one arm.*

It is an old proverb, that a man cannot expect to *wive* and *thrive* in one year; the Duke of Cumberland has however proved an exception to this, as he won at Newmarket about 5000l. in the courſe of laſt week.

Nov. 16. The phyſicians of a great perſonage now abroad, we are told, are uſing every means to prevent a conſumption in their Royal patient.

It is ſaid, that Dr. Jebb and Mr. Adair, who are gone to attend the Duke of Glouceſter, are allowed 800 guineas per month each.

There is no doubt that the K— is exceedingly offended with the D— of C———'s marriage. Some of the C——, in imitation of the R——l wrath, talk of a bill of excluſion.

Nov. 23. This day the State Lottery began drawing.

A Mr.—— is arrived from Bengal, who is ſaid to have amaſſed above one hundred thouſand pounds by a monopoly of rice; and to which monopoly, it is ſaid, was chiefly owing the late terrible and affecting famine in that country, by which nearly 100,000 unhappy people loſt their lives.—Who would wiſh the enjoyment of riches at ſuch a price?

It is confidently aſſerted, that a treaty of marriage is on foot, and will be celebrated in a few days, between her Grace the Ducheſs Dowager of Bedford, and the Hon. Richard Rigby, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Taviſtock in Devonſhire, formerly Secretary to his Grace the late Duke, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

A letter from Dublin mentions, that the late Dr. Lucas died in very narrow circumſtances, and that a penſion is talked of for his widow, a young lady whom he married but a few years ago.

It is ſaid, that the ſeizures made ſince the firſt of June laſt, on the coaſt of Great-Britain and Ireland, amount to upwards of 90,000l.

On Thurſday laſt, the Right Hon. the Lord Molyneux, and the Right Hon. the Lord Fortroſe, both ſons-in-law to Lady Harrington, kiſſed hands at St. James's on being raiſed to the dignity of Iriſh Earls. The firſt as Earl of Sifton, the ſecond as Earl of Seaforth. The public office in Bow-ſtreet.

We are informed, that the malady of the P. Dowager is gaining ground, and having ſeized the organs of ſpeech, her R. H. languiſhes under an inability to expreſs what ſhe ſuffers.

When Lord R. and Lord S. attended a Great Perſonage lately, they obſerved the Royal countenance to be with tears, which affected them ſo much, that ſeveral minutes elapſed in mutual ſilence.

The ſmugglers from the iſlands of Jerſey and Guernſey, taken by his Majeſty's cutters in the courſe of this year, have been computed to 40,000l.

Nov. 25. The Revd. Mr. Cooper, Preſident of the College of New-York, is juſt arrived in the Fox, Capt. Norman, from New-York. He is ſaid to have come over at the deſire of the clergy, to further the ſettlement of a Biſhop in America.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, November 17.

"His Majeſty's ſhip Pembroke of 60 guns, and the Saliſbury of 50, now at Blackſtakes, are ordered to be paid off, and laid up in ordinary at this port; their ſhip companies are entered on board his Majeſty's ſhips Monarch and Magnificent of 74 guns each."

The affair of the Miſſiſſippi government is revived ſince Lord Hilliſborough's return from Ireland, and we are told, that a civil eſtabliſhment on that river will take place in the courſe of the preſent winter.

Early this morning, about one hundred and fifty priſoners under ſentence of tranſportation, were taken from Newgate, and conducted on board a lighter at Black-friars to be carried down the river, and ſhipped on board the veſſel, that is to take them to America. There are amongſt theſe unhappy wretches, 2 carts loaded with ſick, whoſe ſtench in particular affected many perſons, and may probably produce a malignant diſorder.

Lord North, we hear, determines, in the courſe of next ſeſſions, to bring in a bill for the purpoſe of leſſening the number of executions, and confining capital criminals (unleſs convicted of murder) to ſome public work for life, where it is poſſible their labour may make an atonement for the violations which they have committed upon the laws of their country.

A war in Germany is inevitable. The King of Pruſſia has entered Poland with forty thouſand men. The Ruſſians have evacuated the fortified places in their poſſeſſion, on the Germanic ſide of Poland, for Pruſſian garriſons. The unadviſed precipitancy of the Court of Vienna, in making a demand of ceſſions on the ſide of Moldavia, kindled this flame. The Czarina was enraged; and ſhe ſet all engines at work to rouze his Pruſſian Majeſty's ambition and natural jealouſy againſt Auſtria.

The diſpute between Great-Britain and Spain will produce no immediate conſequences. It was altogether a ſmuggling affair in the Weſt-Indies; and it will be explained away. In the mean time Spain is actually arming. France will not continue an idle ſpectator on the continent; and we, from treaty as well as good policy, muſt take an active part on the oppoſite ſide.

The cabbinet here has declared, in the moſt ſolemn terms, againſt a continental war. I hope the reſolution will be kept. But it is apparent, it is certain, that we muſt, in three weeks, begin to arm. The general diſpoſition to war on the continent renders the meaſure neceſſary; and I am convinced that every neceſſary meaſure will be taken. To be prepared is, perhaps, to prevent war: If we keep to the ocean, hoſtilities, under a prudent management, will do no harm to commerce.—I would, therefore, adviſe ſtockholders not to be bubbled out of their property. There is no fear of public bankruptcy; there can be no fear as long as we are *determined to confine ourſelves to our own element, the ſea.*

SCÆVA.

A Turkiſh officer paſſed through Kaminiec in great haſte going in quality of Envoy from the Porte to Peterſburgh, to treat of peace.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, Nov. 8.

"I could not ſuffer the courier to depart, without the pleaſure of acquainting you, that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter is ſo far recovered as to be able to bear the motion of the coach without affecting his breath, and to dine with his company as uſual. We leave this place the 12th inſtant, for Piſa, where our ſtay may be about three weeks; it is then a doubt whether we make Florence in our way to Rome, or take it in our return."

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Cadiz, to his correſpondent in London, dated Oct. 20, 1771.

"At five o'clock this afternoon, the Vera Cruz, a Spaniſh frigate (Don Antonio de la Vaga, Commander) arrived here from the Iſle of Falkland, after a paſſage of 35 days; and two hours after, one Scot (an Iriſh ſailor, who has been for ſome time in the Spaniſh ſervice, and ſailed in the ſame frigate) came to my houſe.———This fellow aſſures me, that on the 15th or 16th of July, two Engliſh ſhips arrived at that Iſland, in order to take poſſeſſion thereof, in conformity to the convention lately ſigned between the Spaniſh Ambaſſador and Lord Rochford; that the Commodore preſented his orders to the Spaniſh Commander, but that he raiſed ſo many difficulties about the reſtitution, whether it was to be of the whole Iſland, or barely of Port Egmont, that after a three days conferrence upon the matter, the ſaid Engliſh ſhips were forced to depart; yet it is not known for what port they ſet ſail. The ſailor could not inform me what was the purport or ſubſtance of the difficulties ſtarted; however, the

Best possible image.

fact is what I have related, and that the reſtitution was not made. It is alſo very certain, that the Vera Cruz was purpoſely diſpatched hither, to give information of this affair to the court, and that for the greater ſecrecy of it, the Captain has his orders to pretend, that he comes immediately from Buenos Ayres, and to ſuffer nobody to come aſhore. The ſailor in my houſe, being one of thoſe who rowed the boat that brought aſhore the Court diſpatches, watched his opportunity to elope, and in hopes of a handſome gratuity, for bringing the news to an Engliſhman, fled to my houſe to communicate it to me, as, through the Captain's great care, it is kept a profound ſecret from the public.

"This is ſo very intereſting a piece of intelligence, that I beg you will immediately cauſe it to be inſerted in our public papers, that the nation may not be ſurpriſed and impoſed upon, but prepared againſt every event that may happen; and if you have any intimacy with any of our Miniſters, you will do well to communicate it to them, and produce this very letter of mine, to convince them of the reality of the matter, &c."

"P. S. By the next poſt you may expect farther particulars relative to this affair, time not permitting me at preſent to ſay more."

Nov. 29. A letter from Ireland adviſes, that when the Houſe of Commons of that kingdom waited on the Lord Lieutenant with their reſolution, viz. "That ſeven Commiſſioners have been ſufficient for the collection of the revenue." He ſaid,

"Gentlemen, I think it my duty to inform his Majeſty of the ſenſe of the Houſe of Commons, expreſſed in this reſolution; and I think it incumbent upon me, upon this occaſion, to acquaint you, that I have received his Majeſty's letters for appointing certain Commiſſioners therein mentioned, to the number of five, to be Commiſſioners of Exciſe, and certain other perſons to the number of ſeven, to be Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms, purſuant to the ſeveral Acts of Parliament in this kingdom."

The reſolution was carried by a majority of 46.

The patriotic party in the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, we hear, intend, ſince they have carried the queſtion againſt *increaſing* the number of the revenue Commiſſioners, to make a motion for *reducing* the preſent board; which conſiſts of ſeven members, as ſeldom more than three ever reſide in the kingdom for the tranſaction of public buſineſs.

The Lord Lieutenant may, in obedience to the Royal command, increaſe the officers of the Crown to what number he pleaſes in Ireland. But if Parliament refuſes to make a proviſion for their maintenance, we apprehend that very few, indeed, will be proud of enliſting themſelves under the banners of government.

By an inceſſant rain which fell laſt week, the river Tees ſwelled upwards of 20 feet perpendicular higher than the oldeſt man can remember. Thirty-four ſhips were wrecked on Sunderland Bar and on the north and ſouth ſand, three colliers were filled with water, one engine entirely ruined, out of 700 keels belonging to the river Wear, not 100 are found ſafe. Nineteen houſes were waſhed away at Brig-gate, Barnard-caſtle, and a number of work-horſes, furniture, ſtock in trade of many perſons ſwept away. At Yarum, half the town is ſwept away, 46 perſons miſſing.

The following is a copy of a letter received yeſterday by the maſters of the Old and New Lloyd's coffee-houſes.

Extract of a letter from on board the Druid ſloop of war, at Spithead, dated the 25th inſt.

"Having fallen in with a veſſel on my paſſage home from Jamaica, which, from circumſtances, I have reaſon to believe, was largely inſured, I therefore think it a duty, incumbent on me, and every other officer, to make caſes of this kind known to the public.

"In lat. 29 N. long. 65 W. ſeeing a veſſel lying diſmaſted about ſix miles to the leeward of me, expecting to find her in great diſtreſs, I bore down to her, ſent a boat on board, and found her to be a fine new brig, lumber laden, belonging to New-London. She had been diſmaſted the 10th of September, and on the 23d the maſter and crew quitted her, as appears by a writing with chalk againſt the bulk head of the cabbin, and ſigned by the maſter; for what reaſon they quitted her I cannot conceive, unleſs from her being deeply inſured; her hull being new, and in ſuch good condition, that there was not a drop of water in her at the time I fell in with her, which was five days after the maſter and crew had left her; and every thing being taken away except the cargo, gives me reaſon to ſuſpect ſomething not right at the bottom. I am, &c.

RICHARD PEARSON."

Mr. Mackey, the eminent linen factor, who died a few days ago, has left by will the ſum of 500l. to Mr. Sheriff Wilkes, as a ſmall mark of the eſteem he had of his patriotic virtues.

PROMOTED.] Benjamin Bernard, Eſq; to be Lieutenant-Colonel to the 23d regiment of foot, in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel Hennington, who retires. Harry Blunt, Eſq; to be Major to the ſaid regiment, in the room of Major Bernard, preferred. Lieutenant Rowland Mainwarring, of the 7th regiment of foot, to be a Captain in his Majeſty's 1ſt or Royal regiment of foot.

DIED.] At his ſeat in Hampſhire, the moſt noble and puiſſant Prince Henry Brydges, Duke of Chandos, Marquis and Earl of Carnarvon, Viſcount Wilton, and Baron Chandos of Sudley, Knight of the Bath. His Grace is ſucceeded in his honours and eſtates by his only ſon, James, Marquis of Carnarvon.

Nov. 30. This being the birth-day of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, when ſhe enters the 53d year of her age, their Majeſties received the compliments of the Nobility and Foreign Miniſters on the occaſion, and at night there will be a grand ball at St. James's. Entertainments, the moſt magnificent will be given this evening by the great officers of ſtate, and all the tradeſmen of the Royal Family have a ſum of money allowed them to celebrate it as a high feſtival.

It is beyond a queſtion certain, that Lord Campden has broke entirely with Lord Chatham, from an utter impoſſibility of ſubmitting any longer to that Nobleman's aſſumed airs of ſuperiority; ſo that oppoſition is now weakened in one of its principal quarters, and bids fair for annihilation before the meeting of parliament.

An old correſpondent, on whoſe intelligence we can depend, ſays, that while the Miniſtry are traduced from all quarters, and charged with almoſt every poſſible malverſation, their conduct in regard to the naval department (a very eſſential branch of their buſineſs) is highly meritorious and praiſe-worthy; for that our fleet is in excellent order; 40 ſail of the line can, on any emergency, be fitted out immediately; and tho' the eſtabliſhment of our Navy is now ſo high and ſo reſpectable, *there is not a ſingle Navy Bill at this time bearing intereſt*, which has not been the caſe for a great many years paſt.

The Lucretia, Packwood, of New-London, lumber laden, was met with at ſea the 10th of Sept. in lat. 29. deg. N. and long. 65 deg. by the Druid ſloop of war, without any living ſoul on board.

The Courts at Weſtminſter-hall are at preſent in a ſtate of much ſurprize, from a permiſſion given in the Common Pleas for a new trial, in a caſe lately decided before Lord Mansfield. The ground upon which the new trial was granted is an aſſertion (we know not how true) that his Lordſhip miſdirected the Jury, and it is thought that the affair will be productive of very ſerious conſequences.

Arrived the Viper ſloop of war, Capt. Porter, from Halifax; St. John ſchooner, Murray, from Boſton.

Charlotte, Marriot, from New-England, at Bilboa.

Part of a letter to John Wilkes, Eſq; Sheriff of London and Middleſex, in which the extortion and oppreſſion of Sheriffs Officers, are exemplified and detected. By Robert Holloway, Gent.

After a ſhort introduction, the Letter-Writer gives Mr. Wilkes the following account of the mal-practices of ſome of the Sheriffs Officers.

"THAT you may form a more perfect idea of the difficulties you have to encounter, I ſhall ſet before your view the riſe, progreſs, abilities, ſtrength, and prepoſterous magnitude of a modern Sheriff's Officer. This excrement of the law, is in general the outcaſt of bagnios and more infamous brothels, or the vomit of every goal within the bills of mortality; if he can boaſt a ſeven years tour to America, it is an acquiſition to his pretenſions. Let this be as it may, certain it is, that they unload themſelves of every tender ſenſation and feeling incident to human nature, to render their conſcience light enough for a thorough Bailiff. Bawdy-houſe-keepers, or other perſons of equal reputation, find it their intereſt to ſtand ſecurity to the Sheriffs, the clerks in whoſe office, after receiving the neceſſary perquiſite and treat, admit him to the vocation of his profeſſion; being thus conſtituted a miniſter of juſtice *durante bene placito*, and having been regularly initiated in the principles of thieving from his cradle, he begins the plundering trade, as if licenſed purſuant to Act of Parliament, under the cheriſhing wings of the law, provided with the annexed indiſpenſible implements of his profeſſion, viz. ten of his primitive companions by way of a *corps de reſerve*, when, on the forlorn hope*, a thorough-paced petty-fogging Attorney, an infamous Broker, whoſe conſcience exceeds not the price of a ruſh chair, and a *very reputable*, *worthy*, monied man, whoſe ſucceſsful VILLAINIES have enabled him to advance a ſum on every occaſion that offers a VICTIM to his *friendſhip*. The diabolical band of his demi-pluto being thus arranged, and his houſhold eſtabliſhed under the inſpection of a female with principles of the ſame dimenſion, the inquiſition opens, and the tortures begin on the firſt unhappy object that falls in their clutches, who is no ſooner brought home (as the phraſe is) but ſurrounded by this flock of harpies. The Attorney attends in capacity of midwife to his misfortunes, and moſt carefully delivers him of all his ſecrets, ſuch as, how much property he is poſſeſſed of, how much he owes, and many other particulars very material to him; the bottle is puſhed briſkly about, and the priſoner is made to believe he is amongſt his beſt friends. The firſt and principal point is gained when they have prevailed on him not to pay or ſettle the debt. If he wants money a *worthy honeſt* man attends, who will lend it him, doing theſe things frequently to men in his ſituation. Five different meſſages are ſent to his acquaintance to bail him; the meſſenger *miſtakes* the way, and goes to his other creditors for more writs; the priſoner is charged a ſhilling or half a crown for each of theſe *ſervices*. Unluckily his friends were out —but what of that! Mr. ——— and Mr. ——— ſhall bail him to-morrow, and the ſcoundrel of a Plaintiff will never have ſixpence (the only word of truth he hears.) To morrow comes, the office is to be ſearched—unlucky again! it is a holliday, or not office hours, &c. &c. Now a bill is brought in of five or ſix pounds, for which his new acquaintance have eat and drank well; his pockets ſtripped paves the way to ſtripping his houſe—another writ or two is come againſt him by theſe delays. The unhappy man is now fairly in the trammels—what muſt be done! Why, any thing to obtain liberty. The Bailiff's good friends bail him, at the *modeſt* expence of half the debts—and from that movement he dates his inevitable ruin. He is ſoon after called on to bail ſome raſcal of their own upon a ſham action, who is never to be found afterwards; therefore he muſt pay the debt and coſt, which is ſnacked in the FAMILY. If it is convenient, out of pure *friendſhip* and *humanity*, a little time is given upon a bond and judgment, which is no ſooner ſigned, &c. but execution is taken out and levied. The *honeſt* Broker appraiſes the effects to one third the value, the monied *friend* purchaſes them under the Sheriff's bill of ſale, the deluded wretch is robbed, beggared, and branded for a villian by the fair creditors, whilſt the Attorney, Bailiff, Broker, and Purchaſer divide the booty, and the unhappy debtor is ſent to the King's Bench or Fleet, as an additional proof of THEIR induſtry."

* Wretches that ſwear to affidavits upon all occaſions, without knowing the contents or perſon they are exhibited againſt.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 10.

On Wedneſday evening laſt died ſuddenly, in the 58th year of his age, MR. JOHN CORREY,—a man whoſe principles, and whoſe conduct in every relation he ſuſtained in life, were truly juſt and exemplary. His remains were interred yeſterday in the Preſbyterian church-yard in Market-ſtreet, attended by a great number of reſpectable inhabitants.

On Thurſday morning died in this city, CRAWFORD REES, late of Dover, in Kent, on Delaware—where he was univerſally known, and as univerſally beloved and reſpected—not only for his having never deviated in the niceſt point from the ſtricteſt rules of honour and honeſty—but for his unaffected mildneſs, ſweetneſs and benevolence of diſpoſition.

A heifer of four years old, raiſed by John Lee in Wilmington, Newcaſtle county, was killed and ſold in this market on the 15th ult. by Edward Flounders, the beef of which weighed 914 lb. the tallow 180 lb. and the hide 101 lb.——the whole 1195 lb.

Captain Malcolm, from Cork, on the 12th of November, in lat. 47: 42, long. 22: 30, ſpoke the ſhip Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Sparks, from this place for London; on the 20th of December, in lat. 37: 29, long. 52: 30, ſpoke a ſhip from Maryland for London, out 8 days; the 22d, in lat. 38: 11, long. 60: 30, ſpoke the ſhip London Packet, Capt. Cook, from this port for Liſbon, 8 days out; and the ſame day he alſo ſpoke the brig Polly, Capt. Wilſon, bound to Cork from this harbour, out 9 days.

The brig Elizabeth, Capt. Davidſon from this port for Jamaica, ran aſhore on Bombay-hook Bar, in our Bay; but as they were taking out part of her cargoe, in order to lighten her, it was hoped ſhe would be got off.

Capt. Malcolm's ſhip is in the mouth of Duck-creek,

** This day, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and again at ſix o'clock in the evening, MR. COLLES will deliver his ſecond GEOGRAPHICAL LECTURE, at the Philoſophical Society's Hall in Second-ſtreet, in which will be explained the phænomena of the moon, and the theory of the winds and tides: illuſtrated by ſome curious pieces of mechaniſm.

†‡† Abaracadabira's piece is deferred for want of room.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

NONE.

OUTWARDS.

Snow Sterling,	J. Martin,	Hiſpaniola,
Schooner William,	N. Lamſon,	Boſton.

CLEARED.

Sloop Suſanna,	W. Wyer,	Piſcataqua,
Brig Nancy,	J. Fell,	Virginia.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY *Jan.* 20*th*, 1772.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subſcriber, on the 16th of this inſtant, an indented ſervant man, named PETER WOODFORD, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, appears to be about 21 or 22 years of age, of a darkiſh complexion, ſtrait hair and thin viſage: He is very much addicted to liquor, a great boaſter, very quarrelſome, and chews tobacco to a great exceſs. Had on when he went away, an old felt hat, black ſilk neckcloth, a brown waiſtcoat, almoſt new, old blue woollen trowſers, an old oznabrig ſhirt, old ſtockings, with half boots. It is very likely he may change his dreſs and name, and call himſelf Benjamin Davis; alſo he may probably produce a paſs. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him home, or ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward paid by

URIAH PAUL.

WANTS A PLACE,

A GENTEEL WOMAN, who can be well recommended, as a Houſe-keeper in a ſmall family. Enquire of the Printer.

January 18*th*, 1772.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the ESTATE of PETER SUTTER, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe that have any demand againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled by the Subſcribers,

PETER SUTTER, *jun.*
JAMES SUTTER, } Executors.

NOW SELLING AT PRIME COST, BY

MARY SYMONDS,
MILLINER,

In CHESTNUT-STREET, between FRONT and SECOND STREETS, PHILADELPHIA,

ALL ſorts of thread,
Blond and trolly laces,
Footings, edgings and pearls
Cambricks, lawns and muſlins of every kind,
Gulix hollands,
Clouting diaper,
Damaik, diaper and ſuperfine table cloths,
Printed linen,
India ſilk,
Black and white alamode and Barcelona handkerchiefs,
Black cravats,
A variety of gauzes,
Catgut and parſinets,
Fly caps and lappets,
Gauze ditto,
Aprons and handkerchiefs,
Skeleton and covered wires,
A large aſſortment of trimmings, for cloaks and hats,
Ermines,
Fringes and gimps, of various colours,
Figured, plain, love and velvet ribbons,
Mens', womens', boys and girls gloves and mits, of every kind and colour,
Ladies ſattin riding hats, with feathers, or gold or ſilver buttons and bands for ditto,
Ladies ſtomachers, with French and Italian breaſt flowers,
Small French and Italian flowers and egrets, with childrens' garland ditto,
Fillets and turbans of various ſorts,
Pearl, French, and Engliſh white wax, garnet and jet necklaces and earrings, and gold wires for ditto,
Great choice of the moſt faſhionable ſilk and ſattin cloaks and ſhades,
Womens' and childrens' black and coloured ſilk, Dunſtable and chip hats, and bonnets,
Boys ſilk hats and caps, with gold or ſilver bands for ditto,
A great variety of fans and mounts for ditto,
Perſians and taffeties,
Peelongs and ſarſanets,
Modes and mantuas,
Tobines,
White, black, and coloured rich ſattins, and white water'd tabbies,
Childbed baſkets,
Pincuſhions and lines,
All kinds of womens' and childrens' ſtays,
Cotton hoſe,
Buttons,
Tapes and threads of every ſort,
Sewing ſilks,
Bindings,
Needles and pins,
Sciſſors,
Calicoes and cottons,
Chintſes,
Neat claſp pocket-books,
Dolls dreſt and undreſt,
Purſes, combs, &c.
A large quantity of the beſt death-head buttons,
Gilt, gold and ſilver thread ditto,
And a great variety of all kinds of trimmings, very low.

N. B. As the ſaid MARY SYMONDS intends for London in ſpring, and to return early in the fall with a large and general Aſſortment of the NEWEST and moſt FASHIONABLE GOODS, ſhe will be greatly obliged to her friends, if they will pleaſe to ſettle with her as early as convenient before her departure.———And all perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of the late William Symonds, deceaſed, are requeſted immediately to ſettle their reſpective accounts with the ſaid Mary Symonds, or they will, without exception, be abſolutely put into an Attorney's hands, without further notice.

WILLIAM MILLER,

Has for Sale at his Store in Front-ſtreet, the corner of Grey's Alley, between Cheſtnut and Walnut ſtreets,

A LARGE AND NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON,

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from LONDON, LIVERPOOL and BRISTOL, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms, for Caſh or the uſual credit.

He has alſo juſt imported in the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET, Captain OSBORNE, from LONDON,

AN ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE INDIAN TRADE,

CONSISTING OF

INDIAN blanketing,
Black headed ſhags,
Beſt French match coats,
Beſt blue, red and black London ſtrouds,
White and purple knapt halfthicks,
Scarlet and ſtar gartering,
Ribbons,
Blue, green, yellow, crimſon and ſcarlet herringbone bed lace,
Calicoes,
Linens,
Vermilion,
Cutteau knives,
Bar lead,
Gun-powder, &c. &c.

ROADS-TOWN, *January 20th*, 1772.

CUMBERLAND STAGE.

THE Subſcriber returns his hearty thanks to his friends and kind cuſtomers for the encouragement they have given to his ſtage, and begs a continuance of their favours, as he has taken the houſe wherein Uriah Bacon formerly lived, which is a convenient houſe, well ſituated for his buſineſs, and in the centre of Roads-Town. He has likewiſe a good New Waggon, completely fitted to carry twelve perſons comfortably, the body of which hangs on ſprings: He ſets out from the abovementioned place every Tueſday morning, and proceeds to Mr. Jacob Freeze's; from thence to Mr. Jacob Elwell's; from thence to Mr. Joſeph Champney's, at all which places orders are taken in for ſaid ſtage; and from thence to the city of Philadelphia. He returns again on Thurſdays, performing the ſtage on the ſame days and hours as uſual. He likewiſe continues driving his ſtage to the town of Greenwich on Mondays and Fridays, to the houſe of Mr. Seth Bowen, as formerly. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on the beſt uſage from

Their humble ſervant,

MICHAEL LEE.

N. B. All letters, packets, or other things deſigned for his ſtage, are to be left at the Widow Auſtin and Son's, at the New Ferry-Houſe, Philadelphia.

TOWNSEND SPEAKMAN,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

LATE FROM LONDON,

Has juſt opened a Shop, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, PHILADELPHIA, three doors eaſtward from the Poſt-Office, and nearly oppoſite the Indian King, where he Sells, Wholeſale and Retail, all ſorts of

CHEMICAL AND GALENICAL

MEDICINES,

Truly prepared, with the beſt Drugs, Patent Medicines, Varniſhes, &c. Alſo, Painters Colours, both dry and ready prepared for uſe.

ALLUM,
Antimony,
Æthiops mineral,
Borax and brimſtone,
Camphire and cochineal,
Copperas,
Cream of tartar,
Flour of ſulphur,
Galls and gum Arabic,
Jalap and Jeſuits bark,
Ipecacuanha,
Iſinglaſs and magneſia,
Manna,
Pearl Barley,
Purging ſalts,
Rhubarb,
Sago and ſaltpetre,
Spermaceti,
Spices in general,
Verdigreaſe,
Anderſon's pills,
Balſam of honey,
Bateman's drops,
Daffy's elixir,
Godfrey's cordial,
Hooper's pills,
James's powders,
Jeſuits drops,
Imperial tincture for the tooth-ach,
Iſſue plaſters,
Lockyer's pills,
Ointment for the itch,
Stoughton's elixir,
Turlington's balſam,
Court plaſter,
Eau de Luce,
Eau de Arq'buſade,
Eſſence of burgamot,
Eſſence of lemons,
Lip ſalve,
Waters: Elder flower, Honey, Hungary, Lavender, Mint, Orange flower, Peppermint, Roſe,
Lozenges for coughs,
Ditto for heart-burn,
Sal volatile drops,
Sp. hartſhorn,
Sp. lavender compound, &c.

He likewiſe ſells an excellent Balſamic Liniment, which effectually cures bruiſes, ſprains, burns, ſcalds, and common green wounds, and alſo ſtops obſtinate bleedings at the noſe.

Family receipts and phyſical preſcriptions are carefully and correctly compounded. Medicine cheſts for ſhipping, plantations, or iron works, with proper directions, and ſuited to the diſorders of the country, are carefully made up on the loweſt terms.

†‡† As he has ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip to the buſineſs, and had ſeveral years further experience therein, in a houſe of the firſt reputation in London, he, by that means, has an opportunity of procuring his articles of the beſt quality, and at moſt reaſonable rates.—He therefore is well aſſured he can ſell on as low terms as any in this city, and will make it his conſtant endeavours to give full ſatisfaction to ſuch as are pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool, &c. and to be ſold by

JAMES WALLACE,

At his Store in Water-ſtreet, formerly occupied by Meſſ. Grey and Fletcher, and next door to Meſſ. Boyle and Glen, on the loweſt terms, for caſh or ſhort credit,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

SUITABLE TO THE SEASON;

Amongſt which are,

SUPERFINE, fine and coarſe broadcloths,
Rattinets,
Shalloons and halfthicks,
Kerſeys and plains,
Duffils and blankets,
Red and white flannels,
Spotted ſwanſkins,
Men and womens' ſilk, cotton, worſted and yarn hoſe,
Silk and worſted breeches patterns,
Durants and tammies,
Calimancoes and camblets,
Cambletees,
Cottons, calicoes and muſlins,
Apron-wide, yard, 7-8ths, and 3-4ths linen and cotton checks,
Black and coloured ſilk handkerchiefs and cravats,
Linen and cotton printed and check'd handkerchiefs,
Velvets and velverets,
Peakin denims,
Cantoons and cattaloons,
Scarlet, cloth coloured and blue cardinal cloaks,
Peelongs, perſians and ſarſenets,
Men and womens' gloves,
Ticks,
Yard, 7-8ths, and 3-4ths,
Iriſh linens,
Buckrams,
Alſo, a great variety of books.

N. B. As ſaid WALLACE has opened the above ſtore, he aſſures the public he ſhall make it his ſtudy to ſell at the moſt reaſonable rates.

A VENDUE

For the Sale of MERCHANDIZE, is continued every Thurſday, at

FOOTMAN AND JEYES'S VENDUE-STORE,

At the Corner of VINE and SECOND STREETS.

Philadelphia, November 25th, 1771.

THE Subſcriber having taken a houſe in Second-ſtreet, near the New-Market, where he has opened a VENDUE, and has in the ſame place a ſtore fit to receive Goods, where he hopes to give full ſatisfaction, by tranſacting buſineſs with the utmoſt ſecrecy and diſpatch. All Gentlemen, Merchants, and others, who favour him with their commands, ſhall be gratefully acknowledged and punctually obſerved by their

Moſt humble and obedient ſervant,

JOHN DONNAL.

TO BE SOLD BY

ALEXANDER POWER,

In FRONT-STREET, below the DRAW-BRIDGE,

THE FOLLOWING

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

BALSAM of Honey, Jeſuits Drops, Antiſcorbutic Drops, a certain cure for the ſcurvy, Sugar Plumbs, an effectual Cure for worms of all kinds, Bateman's Drops, Britiſh Oil, Turlington's Balſam, Godfrey's Cordial, Anderſon's Pills, Stoughton's Bitters.———Alſo, Weſt-India Pilot, and other Books proper for Navigation, Teſtaments, Dilworth's Spelling-books, Fenning's Ready Reckoner, Scales and Dividers, large and ſmall Slates, Rattans, &c. Likewiſe, a neat aſſortment of Glaſs, China, and Queen's Ware; and a quantity of Rum, Wine, Brandy, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Spices, Raiſins, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

JOHN SPARHAWK,

AT THE LONDON BOOK-STORE,

In Second-ſtreet, five doors below Market-ſtreet, has imported by Captain OSBORNE,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS;

Amongſt which are,

WILSON's, Salkield's, Strange's, and Reymond's reports,
Hawkins's pleas,
Jacob's law dictionary,
Wood's inſtitutes,
Attorney's practice,
Burn's juſtice,
Lex mercatoria,
Blackſtone's commentaries, 4th vol.
Britiſh zoology, 4 vols.
Kalm's hiſtory of America,
Humphry Clinker,
Baron Belfield's letters,
Inſtructions for the guitar, violin and German flute, with a number of new publications, &c.
Blank books,
The fineſt papers and ſtationary of all kinds.

AN ASSORTMENT of CURIOUS HARD-WARE,

Tea urns,
Knives and forks, from the beſt to the common kinds in wood boxes or ſhagreen caſes,
A variety of ſpectacles,
Steel and ſilver bows,
Glaſs and pebble eyes,
Paper,
Shagreen,
Steel and nurſel caſes,
Reading glaſſes,
Ditto for ſhort ſighted people,
Fencing foils,
Swords and cutteaus,
Silk and buff leather belts for ditto,
An aſſortment of very neat pocket and horſe piſtols, braſs and iron barrels, bolted, plain and ſilver mounted,
Pocket caſes of mathematical drawing inſtruments,
Red Morocco and crimſon velvet pouches of ſurgeons pocket inſtruments ſteel and in ſilver,
Shagreen caſes of ditto,
Money ſcales,
Plated ſpurs,
Pinchbeck buckles of the beſt kinds,
Paſte and ſtone ditto,
Common and German flutes
Crewet frames and cut glaſſes with ſilver tops,
Tweeſer caſes, nurſel and ſilver,
Dog ſkin and Norway doe gloves,
Shagreen raſor caſes complete,
A neat aſſortment of letter caſes, with inſtruments, various locks of ſteel and ſilver, &c. &c.

N. B. TISSOT's Advice to the People with regard to their Health, an American edition, at 10s. the London edition is 15s. Dimſdale's preſent method of Innoculation for the Small-pox, at 3s. 9d. the London edition is 6s.

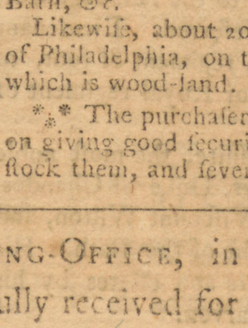
He has a few ſets of the 12th, 13th and 14th volumes of Van Swieten's Commentaries, to match the eleven preceding.

*** DRUGS and MEDICINES of all kinds, as uſual.

FOR LONDON,

THE SHIP PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,

PETER OSBORNE, COMMANDER;



HAVING part of her cargo engaged; is expected to ſail about the middle of this month. For freight or paſſage apply to JOSHUA FISHER and SONS, or ſaid commander, on board the ſhip at their wharf, or at the London Coffee-houſe.

To be Sold by JOSHUA FISHER and SONS, allum, brimſtone, copperas, London porter, Warrington and Liverpool ale, pipes in kegs, and a few table ſets of very elegant plain and copper-plate Queen's ware.

A VENDUE

For the public Sale of all kinds of MERCHANDIZE, is kept every week on Friday (and often on Saturday)

BY WILLIAM SITGREAVES,

At his Vendue-ſtore, the upper end of Second-ſtreet,

THOSE who pleaſe to favour him with the ſale of any Goods which they have to diſpoſe of in that way, may depend on his beſt endeavours to pleaſe them.

There has been lately put into his care by ſeveral people, a large, freſh and neat aſſortment of Eaſt India and European Goods, among which are, a parcel of Woollens, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, with particular directions to ſell them very cheap for Caſh, at his Store in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite to the ſign of the Indian King, where he receives Goods to ſell at Vendue.

He has for ſale a valuable piece of banked Marſh, containing about 25 acres on Oldman's Creek.

Alſo, a good Plantation on Little Egg Harbour, (lately the property of Jeremiah Steelman) near one half of which is very good Meadow Ground, the other upland part is well dunged, and has on it a new two ſtory Houſe, Barn, &c.

Likewiſe, about 20 Acres of Land, within three miles of Philadelphia, on the Wiſſehicken road, 16 acres of which is wood-land.

*** The purchaſer of any of the above tracts of land, on giving good ſecurity, may have money to improve or ſtock them, and ſeveral years credit.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET, where Subſcriptions at TEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, Advertiſements, &c. are thankfully received for this Paper.

FEBRUARY, 1772. THE NUMB. 17.

Pennsylvania Packet

AND

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17th, 1772.

Quicquid agunt Homines, noſtri eſt Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

To the PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

By inſerting the following Piece in your entertaining Paper, you will oblige many of your cuſtomers, and particularly your conſtant reader, M.

TRADE has been by ſome repreſented to be ſo unmeaning a ſtudy, as not to deſerve the attention of thoſe who would excel in what are commonly called the *liberal arts:* it is generally treated as a dull mechanical operation, to compaſs which, requires no depth of penetration, nor any exertion of genius: all indeed acknowledge, that to trade we are indebted for the ſtrength, the riches, and, in ſhort, the exiſtence of our country: theſe the liberal arts are not concerned with; it belongs only to ſuch dull ſpeculatiſts as traders to inveſtigate them. I am therefore to be bounded by this ſingle poſition, "That a knowledge of the principles of trade is not inconſiſtent with the moſt extenſive acquaintance in the branches of polite literature." Or rather, "That trade is the application of theſe, for the eaſe, ſupport and conveniency of mankind."

I am well aware of a material obſtruction in my way, which I muſt firſt obviate, namely, that the polite arts have flouriſhed where trade was either not much followed, or altogether unknown—Revolutions of time bring about revolutions of events.—We muſt meaſure things, not by what they once were, but by what they now are. In the former ages of ſimplicity, men had few wants; their ambition was bounded by the applauſe of their brethren; but now that luxury is univerſally introduced, we muſt attempt a general reformation, till man can be reduced to his primitive ſtandard.—In proportion as what were formerly *deliciæ* became the neceſſaries of life, ſo trade increaſed, and with it alſo many of the liberal arts; one of which I will only mention, Navigation, which would certainly never have been known, unleſs luxury had taught us to import delicacies, not the produce of our own ſoil. —Barter being the ſimpleſt, was certainly the firſt manner of trading.—One man being ſucceſsful in fowling or fiſhing, gave the ſurplus to his neighbour, who had, perhaps, been ſucceſsful in hunting, for a few ſkins to cover him from the inclemency of the weather, and *vice verſa*. Nations now bear the ſame relation to one another—We of America give bread, &c. to our neighbours; and they again give us wine to cheer our hearts, &c.—But to the point. The natural philoſopher may ſpeculate on; he may calcine, ſublimate and extract; it is for the man of buſineſs to reject what of his ſpeculations are not of general uſe, and to adopt theſe that are; it is his next care to know in what place of the world they will be moſt eſteemed; thither they will be tranſported; and, while he enriches himſelf, his country has great gain—Every invention to increaſe the exports, and leſſen the imports of a country, is laudable, and ſhould meet with the public favour, being the only means to preſerve wealth and independence.—Which of theſe two then, the philoſopher or the merchant, deſerve beſt of ſociety? I hope it will be readily granted, that their labours are equally beneficial—I contend for no more.

But let us view the merchant in the arrangement of his affairs—The firſt principles of the mathematics he muſt know, to aſſiſt him in calculations—He is then taught book-keeping, a ſcience, (if I may be allowed to call it ſo) which enables him to comprehend, almoſt in one view, the different branches of trade in which he is engaged, their profit and loſs, and all his expences—It may juſtly be termed a noble ſcience, if the following definition of it is attended to.—In the firſt place; for the permanency of his trade and riches, he can lop off what branches appear uſeleſs and unprofitable, and increaſe theſe which afford a gain equal to his labour and expectations.—In the ſecond place; for the purpoſes of beneficence, he can retrench what expences appear to him unneceſſary, and add to what are more praiſe-worthy, the ſupport of the indigent and the afflicted.—Benevolence, or what is commonly called ſo, for the moſt part proceeds from a certain openneſs of heart, or rather a kind of indolence of temper, which gives to the firſt ſeemingly miſerable object, without enquiring into their real circumſtances. Many preſentations of theſe objects to a man of this diſpoſition, muſt ſoon put it out of his power even to ſupport himſelf; for this very reaſon, I think an œconomy in benevolence is abſolutely neceſſary; and to obtain this, a perſon ſhould be an œconomiſt in his own affairs—The merchant's example is therefore worthy of imitation: he knows exactly what ſum will ſupport his trade and his family; he is the better enabled thereby to beſtow his charity, as he knows what he can afford without hurting himſelf—the more œconomy he practiſes, his benevolence will be the more laſting.—Nor is this all—being accuſtomed to enquire exactly into his own circumſtances, he practiſes the ſame when he would aſſiſt others —he conſiders when, and in what manner a favour will be moſt acceptable.—The pious Mr. Hervey, author of the *Dialogues betwixt Theron and Aſpaſio*, &c. uſed to ſay, That he conſidered himſelf as the huſband of the poor.—What money he or his friends contributed for their ſupport, was not immediately given into their own hands, but expended, as he thought neceſſary, in clothing, &c. judging rightly, that they not being accuſtomed to be in poſſeſſion of large ſums, might thereby be led into diſſipation.

Tell me, ye ſons of affluence and of wealth! who cannot bear the fatigue of looking into your own affairs, if it would not be much better for you to do ſo, than to ſuffer a number of idle drones to prey upon their very vitals? Did you but caſt a glance now and then upon the great ſums you expend in every ſpecies of diſſipation, would not your heart-ſtrings rend to think of the many opportunities you have thereby miſſed of doing much good? We have ſhining examples of ſome, diſtinguiſhed by fortune, who follow the uniform and unintricate path of regularity——What peaceful happy hours muſt they enjoy, compared to the former!——Go on, ye ſons of riot!—Let the mid-night taper waſte, and let the morning crown your debauches—There is a period haſtening, when it will not avail you, that you was the gay, the rich, and the proud—Your boaſts of ſeduction, your intemperance, muſt yield to the tyrant Death —And though you may chance to linger out a few years beyond your boon companions, they will be years of ſorrow!

THE YOUNG OWL.

A Young owl, who had ſeen himſelf in a cryſtal fountain, and who thought himſelf more beautiful (I cannot ſay, than the light of the ſun; for that to him was very diſagreeable, but) than night itſelf, would often be ſaying, I have ſacrificed to the Graces; when I was born, Venus put her girdle round me; the wanton Loves, followed by Smiles and Pleaſures, are perpetually careſſing me. It is time that Hymen ſhould give me children, as beautiful as myſelf, to be the delight of the night and the ornament of our groves. What pity would it be, if the moſt accompliſhed race of birds ſhould be loſt! happy the ſpouſe who is to ſpend her life with me! Full of theſe thoughts, he ſends the crow in embaſſy, to propoſe a match between him and the royal daughter of the eagle. With much ado the crow was perſuaded to undertake this buſineſs; I ſhall never be welcome, ſaid ſhe, when I come to propoſe ſo unequal a match. Do you think that the eagle, who can ſoar upwards, and gaze on the ſun, will marry you, who cannot ſo much as open your eyes, whilſt it is day light? This would be the means of your never being together; one would be abroad all the day, the other all the night. The ſelf-conceited owl was deaf to all the crow could urge, who, to ſatisfy him, at laſt went and propoſed a match between him and the young eagle, and was well laughed at for her pains. The eagle, however, ſent word back to the owl, that if he had a mind to be her ſon-in-law, he muſt come and ſalute her on the morrow, after ſun-riſing, in the middle of the aerial element. The preſumptuous owl undertook it, but dazzled by the rays of the ſun, he fell from his height upon a rock: all the birds purſued him, and plucked his feathers off; and he was at laſt happy, in being able to hide himſelf. Some time after, he took to wife a young owl, whom he eſpouſed by night, and thinking one another beautiful and agreeable, lived very contentedly together.——*We muſt not be ſelf-conceited, nor aim at* [illegible] *for.*

Begin to live: this moment's in thy pow'r,
Employ it then, nor wait a fitter hour,
Like ſome dull clown, who at a river's ſide
Expecting ſtands, in hopes the running tide
Will all e'er long be paſt:——Fool! not to know,
It ſtill has flow'd the ſame, and will for ever flow.

GEORGE WILLIAMSON, having removed from Market-ſtreet to Front-ſtreet, within ſix doors of Market-ſtreet, on the north ſide, and nearly oppoſite Pewter-Platter-Alley, where he has for Sale, and continues to Manufacture flax, hemp, twines of all ſorts, bed-cords, bed-lace, plough-traces, plough-lines, jack-lines, hatters cord or blocking twine, &c. Alſo, tow of every quality, and undreſſed flax may be bought at the loweſt prices at the ſame place.

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely Hearty Iriſh SERVANT GIRL, that has better than three years to ſerve, can be recommended for her honeſty, and is fit for town or country buſineſs. The reaſon of her being ſold is, that her maſter and miſtreſs are going to live in Baltimore. Enquire of the Printer.

February 15th, 1772.

A SMALL BAY MARE, was left with the Subſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, at the ſign of the Bear, by James M'Cartney, who was taken up and committed to the goal of this city, on ſuſpicion of horſeſtealing, who has given orders to ſell her. Said MARE is about five years old, between 13 and 14 hands high, has a ſcar on her forehead, ſhod before, and trots well. Notice is hereby given, that unleſs ſhe is claimed within fourteen days, from the date hereof, ſhe will be ſold to pay charges, &c.

HENRY FUNK.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN PERUKE-MAKER, who can Shave and Dreſs well; and none other need apply. By enquiring at the Printer, he may hear of conſtant employment.

ROBERT ANDERSON,
DYER AND SCOURER,
LATELY FROM SCOTLAND,

TAKES this method of acquainting the public, that he carries on his buſineſs in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, betwixt Second and Third ſtreets, and oppoſite to A. Morris's brew-houſe.——He hopes to meet with encouragement from thoſe who are encouragers to manufactures in this country, as he engages to Dye, Scour and Dreſs all ſorts of cloths, ſilks, worſted, cotton and linen yarn, mens' clothes, ladies ſilk gowns, &c. in the beſt and moſt elegant manner, and at the moſt reaſonable rates. Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour him with their commands, may depend on having their buſineſs done with care and diſpatch.

N. B. Orders from the country will be duly attended to.

A GEOGRAPHICAL LECTURE.

THE Subſcriber propoſes to deliver a COURSE of LECTURES upon the PLEASANT and USEFUL SCIENCE of GEOGRAPHY, at the Philoſophical Society's Hall, in Second-ſtreet: The firſt Lecture this day, preciſely at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and again at ſix o'clock in the evening; the ſecond Lecture To-morrow, at the ſame place and hours. In this Courſe will be moſt clearly explained, the figure, magnitude, and motion of the earth and moon, the different lengths of days and nights, the viciſſitudes of the ſeaſons, the phaſes of the moon, and theory of the winds and tides, and of the cauſes thereof.

Tickets to be had of the Printer hereof, at the bar of the London Coffee-houſe, of Mr. Hall, Printer, and of the Lecturer, at Five Shillings each, for the whole Courſe.

CHRISTOPHER COLLES.

WANTED,

A PERSON that is capable of directing the Building of a PAPER-MILL; and to carry on the buſineſs of Paper-making, when the Mill is completed.—Such a perſon will meet with encouragement, by applying to ROBERT BELL, Bookſeller and Auctionier, at the late Union Library in Third-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA.

*** Said BELL wanteth a large quantity of fair tanned thin CALF-SKINS, fit for Book-binding, and will buy every dozen or half dozen, that is offered to him, at ſuch a price as will encourage Tanners to provide good covers for LITERATURE.

BARCELONA, *October* 5.

ON the third inſt. between nine and ten o'clock at night, a conſiderable earthquake was felt here. the ſhocks, which were very violent, continued five or ſix ſeconds, but happily occaſioned no damage. The ſky was very heavy, and there was hardly any wind at that time.

Milan, Oct. 22. On the 16th inſtant, the day after the marriage of the Archduke Ferdinand with the Princeſs Maria Beatrice d'Eſt was celebrated here, 200 young women were married, and each of them received a purſe of fifty crowns, by order of the Empreſs-Queen. The public diverſions upon this occaſion continued for ſeveral days. A ſcaffold fell down one day, with about 50 perſons upon it, ſeveral of whom were hurt, but only one girl loſt her life.

Warſaw, Oct. 30. There is advice that the plague is broke out again in Podolia, and extends even beyond the frontier. The Ruſſian garriſon of Ibrahilow, and alſo that of Iſmael, are ſaid to be infected with the contagion. This circumſtance may probably forward the negociation of peace between Ruſſia and the Porte.

Dublin, Nov. 12. By a ſhip which arrived at Cork laſt Saturday, we have received a confirmation of a ſhipwreck mentioned in a letter from Milford lately. The veſſel was the Earl of Shannon yacht, Captain Smith, belonging to that port, bound to Milford, laden with 112 cheſts of ſugar. There was nothing ſaved. Every perſon on board periſhed; among whom were ſeveral paſſengers, viz. the Honourable Johannes Heyliger, Governor of Berbices; Thomas Grant, Eſq; of Demarary, and his Lady; theſe three paſſengers were a few weeks ago landed at Beerhaven, in the county of Cork, out of a veſſel from Demarary for Rotterdam, laden with ſugar, which put in there by diſtreſs of weather, and of whom Mr. Grant was part owner; but they thinking it more expeditious to go by way of Milford, took their paſſage on board the Earl of Shannon.

Newcaſtle, Nov. 15. For ſome weeks paſt a diſtemper has raged amongſt the inhabitants of the cottages near Gateſhead, turnpike gate; the bar-keeper, his wife, daughter, and a child, all died in the ſpace of ten days.

At the ſame place, about a fortnight ago, one Uſher, a ſmith, was carried off by the ſame diſorder; and on Wedneſday ſe'nnight his widow, and a young woman his daughter, both died.

LONDON, *Nov.* 15.

There is an Auctionier, not far from the Borough, who happens to be a Juſtice of the Peace, who was ſo tenacious of his dignity, when in the Magiſterial chair, that he once committed a man to Bridewell, during the ſpace of one month, for calling him plain Mr. S. inſtead of *his Worſhip*. When the poor man was releaſed from his confinement, he attended a public ſale, when the ſame Magiſtrate, was exalted above the people, and on every lot that was put up, in the full crowd, the poor ſufferer bawled out, "A penny more, an't pleaſe your Worſhip," to the no ſmall diverſion of the company, and confuſion of the Auctionier.

Nov. 16. Yeſterday a cow, not bigger than a large dog, and a calf, brought from the Indies by one of the ſhips juſt arrived, were carried to St. James's as a preſent for the Prince of Wales.

A faithful old negro, who had lived in the capacity of a footman to the Hon. Mrs. Poyntz, from his infancy, frequently expreſſed a wiſh that he might die a few days before his lady; and it is remarkable, that he died laſt Sunday ſe'nnight, at which time his miſtreſs was ſtruck ſpeechleſs, and expired the Friday following.

A recruiting Serjeant for the Eaſt-India Company, who lives in Exeter-ſtreet, Strand, lately enliſted a perſon for the Company's ſervice, who, on going to be atteſted on Wedneſday laſt, proved to be a girl, to the great diſappointment of the Serjeant, who for near a fortnight had provided her with diet, lodging, and neceſſaries. She is not above 14 years of age, and had dreſſed herſelf like a country lad.

Nov. 20. In the firſt conference between Lord Rochford and the Spaniſh Ambaſſador on the ſubject of the inſult lately offered to the Britiſh flag at Carthagena, his Lordſhip ſpoke as became the Miniſter of a great nation, with the utmoſt firmneſs and ſpirit, inſiſting upon the ampleſt ſatisfaction for the inſult committed; to which Prince Maſſerano, like a true old-ſeaſoned veteran in the Spaniſh politics, made anſwer with the greateſt coolneſs and ſerenity, "That he was extremely mortified at the news of ſo diſagreeable an event, to which he was an entire ſtranger, not having received from his Court the leaſt intelligence thereto relating; but that he was ſo thoroughly perſuaded of the good and pacific intentions of the King his maſter, that he took upon himſelf to promiſe every ſatisfaction, *in caſe the Governor ſhould be found to have exceeded the orders of his Court*, and tranſgreſſed againſt his duty."—Had the Ambaſſador ſaid, that the Governor *had* exceeded his orders in ſearching our ſhips, the anſwer would have been clear and ſatisfactory; all the reſt concludes nothing, and really means nothing.

Nov. 23. A veſſel from Genoa brings an account, that a very daring conſpiracy has lately been diſcovered there, compoſed of the natives, and other inhabitants, to murder the whole Council with the Burghers. Two or three hundred were found actually under arms, and fired as a ſignal of revolt. This is the third conſpiracy there within theſe two years.

Extract of a letter from Barnard Caſtle, Nov. 19.

"I am ſorry to acquaint you with a dreadful calamity that has befel this place from an inundation. By an inceſſant rain which fell from Friday morning to Saturday night, the river Tees ſwelled to ſuch a degree, as to riſe upwards of 20 feet perpendicular higher than the oldeſt man living can remember.

"We have diſmal accounts of what has happened below us. At Yarum one half of the town is entirely ſwept away, and unfortunately 46 perſons, miſſing. We have received divers accounts of the ſame accidents happening in Northumberland, Cumberland, and Weſtmoreland: in ſhort, this place diſcovers a ſcene of horror and deſolation too dreadful for humanity to behold or words to expreſs. The damage done here, upon a moderate eſtimation, is not leſs than 30,000 l."

Letters from Baſtia mention, that the French, in the laſt action which they had with the Mountaineer Corſicans had a great number of them killed and wounded, and many taken priſoners, the latter of which they carried off with them; and that they had ſent the Commanding officer word, that if he did not immediately releaſe out of priſon the Corſicans, every one of the priſoners ſhould be put to death.

Nov. 25. We are aſſured that there was lately a ſharp altercation between the Premier and Lord Sandwich, reſpecting our preſent diſgraceful ſubmiſſion to the injurious treatment of Spain; when the firſt Lord of the Admiralty declared, that ſhould the next advices from Admiral Rodney not be in every reſpect ſatisfactory, and war was not inſtantly declared, he would certainly reſign. He ſaid he gloried in being in the ſervice of his King and Country; but that he would not remain at the head of the Admiralty of England, and ſee the Britiſh flag inſulted with impunity by Spain.

Before the laſt war, we imported from our colonies about 70,000 hogſheads of ſugar annually, which, from our acquiſitions upon the peace, is increaſed to 130,000, notwithſtanding ſugar is dear, owing to the luxury of the age and the vile ſpirit of engroſſing. Mr. Naſh, it is ſaid, in this article alone, turns near a million and a quarter every year, and can raiſe the price of that commodity at his pleaſure.

The intereſt of the eſtabliſhed Church ſeems to be upon the decline; moſt of the Directors of the Bank and other great Companies, with a third of the Court of Aldermen, being diſſenters.

It is ſaid that three-fifths of the ſeamen in the merchants ſervice are Scotchmen.

A letter from Senegal mentions, that a crew of pirates in an armed ſchooner, who had committed divers robberies on the coaſt, finding themſelves purſued by an Engliſh man of war, and that it was impoſſible to eſcape her, blew themſelves up, by ſetting fire to the powder room, and every one on board periſhed.

On Saturday morning laſt the inſurance on merchandize was advanced near five per cent. in this city, on a ſuppoſition that a rupture is on the very eve of breaking out.

On Thurſday the cauſe about the ſocage eſtate, in the neighbourhood of Carliſle, between the Duke of Portland and Sir James Lowther, came on in the Court of Exchequer, and was reſumed yeſterday.

The great cauſe between Sir James Lowther and the Duke of Portland is certainly finally determined by the trial on Wedneſday laſt. The title of the Duke to Inglewood foreſt is now eſtabliſhed by the *Nullam Tempus* act paſſed laſt Seſſions, which declares an undiſturbed poſſeſſion of 60 years a ſufficient title, and now precludes Government from granting a freſh leaſe. The eſtate has been in the Portland family near 64 years.

Yeſterday came on before the Barons of the Exchequer at Weſtminſter-Hall, the great cauſe between Sir James Lowther, Bart. plaintiff, and the Duke of Portland, defendant, in conſequence of a grant made to Sir James Lowther of the foreſt of Inglewood, in the year 1767, of lands being for upwards of ſeventy years in the poſſeſſion of the family of the Duke of Portland. Their Lordſhips came into Court about nine o'clock, and after waiting near an hour for Baron Adams, the Chief Baron received a letter from his Lordſhip, informing him of the impoſſibility of his attending the Court that day, on account of the death of Lady Adams. The Court then entered into the buſineſs of the day, and recited all

robbed the houſe. A man ſervant of Mrs. Hutchins depoſed, that he heard a noiſe in the houſe ſoon after eleven, that preſently two men, whom he remembered to be Levi Weil, and Hyam Lazarus, ruſhed into the room where he and Joſeph Stone lay, d—d their bloods, and ſwore they would blow their brains out if they did not lie quiet: on the firſt noiſe of their entering the room, his fellow ſervant jumped out of the bed, when one of them, called the Doctor, inſtantly ſhot him, and the deponent in his fright jumped out of the window, and got on the roof of the houſe, from whence he ſaw one of the gang ſtanding to guard the door, and the others preſently came out, ſaying it was time for them to be gone.

Extract of a letter from Frankfort, October 18.

"It is ſaid, that a Captain from Salee, who has paſſed the winter at Hamburgh, under pretence of repairing his veſſel, has performed a ſecret commiſſion given him by the Emperor of Morocco, which was to engage ſeveral people in this town, to trade to the coaſt of Africa, and the Spaniſh ſeas, where the ſaid Sovereign has promiſed them entire ſecurity. It ſeems the Emperor of Morocco intends eſtabliſhing a new ſyſtem in the adminiſtration of his empire, and that he propoſes transforming a parcel of Corſairs into a trading fleet. It is alſo aſſured, that for this ſame reaſon he keeps up a correſpondence with ſeveral Genoeſe merchants."

BOSTON, *February* 3.

We hear, that Capt. Mark Feran, in a ſloop from Glaſgow for this place, with about 20 perſons on board, after being fourteen weeks at ſea, and their proviſions almoſt expended, was early on Friday morning laſt unfortunately driven on ſhore at Plumb Iſland, near Newbury-Port. It is ſaid the cargo is entirely free from damage, and it is ſaid, the veſſel may be got off again.

NEWPORT, *February* 3.

The Captains Langworthy, Wanton and Malbone are arrived at Nichola Mole; the latter of whom loſt all his horſes off deck, the day he ſailed from this port.

A new General having lately arrived at Hiſpaniola, ſome regulations have taken place, in conſequence of which ſeveral northern veſſels have been ſeized; and it is thought likely the trade that way will be broke up, or laid under ſevere reſtrictions.

NEW-LONDON, *Jan.* 31.

Laſt Sunday Capt. Burr arrived in 30 days from St. Euſtatia, having had fine weather the whole paſſage. Capt. Williams's veſſel 2 or 3 days after departure from this port, ſprung a leak, and made water ſo faſt that they were obliged to throw over the cargo of horſes.

Capt. Banks of New-York, who was paſſenger on board Capt. Burr, died on the paſſage.

A letter from Hiſpaniola ſays, "It is reported that two northern veſſels have been ſeized at the Mole."

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 17.

We hear from Quintent's Bridge, in Salem county, that ——— Talbert, a ſhopkeeper there, is confined in jail for the murder of his wife.

On Monday laſt, about eight o'clock in the evening, a fire broke out in the houſe of Mr. Thomas Lowrey, merchant in Flemington, Hunterdon county, New-Jerſey, which, in a ſhort time, conſumed not only the dwelling-houſe, but alſo a ſtore adjoining, which contained a large quantity of dry goods. The loſs Mr. Lowrey has ſuſtained, we hear, amounts to upwards of 3000 l.

On Thurſday evening laſt was married, JACOB BANKSON, Eſq; Attorney at Law, to Miss BETSEY BEDFORD, daughter to Mr. Gunning Bedford, of this city.

The ſnow Molly, Capt. Kerlin, and the ſchooner ———, Capt. Lovet, both from Falmouth; the ſchooner Amelia, Capt. Long, from Virginia; and the ſchooner Chance, Capt. Greenway, from Montſerrat, are all arrived at Reedy-Iſland.

*** The Paſtoral Elegy, ſigned S. will be inſerted in our next.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

NONE.

OUTWARDS.

NONE.

CLEARED.

Ship Elletſon, E. Lawrence, Jamaica.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

IN No. 15 of your paper was exhibited to the Public, that uncommonly curious piece ſigned Probitas, which, to ſay nothing of the conſummate modeſty of the writer, in addreſſing it to the legiſlative body, is a moſt remarkable ſpecimen of what, in the language of Probitas, may be called ſtupid ignorance.

To prove this aſſertion, let us attend to one ſingle paragraph in his performance, in which this "wiſeacre" of an author relates it as a fact, that "if a perſon went to one of their ſtores, (meaning a merchant's ſtore) for any commodity he ſtood in need of, he would be aſked 150 *per cent.* profit." "Monſtrous abſurdity!" as Probitas expreſſes it. I dare engage, that Probitas himſelf may go into that merchant's ſtore, if he has any particular one in view, and let him carry his money with him, and make an offer of 7 1-half *per cent.* profit, and the merchant will not only ſell him the goods, but be much obliged to him for his cuſtom. Now, if we were to reaſon with Probitas on this ſubject, perhaps he might tell us, that *L.* 7 10 *s.* is the twentieth part of *L.* 150, and that if you will divide that ſum by 20, you may give a tolerable gueſs at his meaning.

But notwithſtanding the incapacity of Probitas to write ſenſibly on the ſubject he has undertaken, who knows, or who is there that can tell his "profound" abilities in the explanation of hard, rough, diſagreeable and difficult words? we find he is very free in the uſe of ſuch, as for inſtance, in one part of his performance, he has all theſe in ſucceſſion, *viz.* "Ignorance, hypocriſy, partiality, avarice, injuſtice, futility and abſurdity." In ſome other parts we may find, "vortex, elucidate, maligners, avaritious ſharks, nomenclature, &c." And, as in his poſtſcript he tells us he intends to undertake the "diſſection of J. M. H. in a ſubſequent paper," I beg leave, to tell him two ſhort ſtories, in order that he may have a more extenſive field, in which to diſplay his mighty genius.

It ſeems there was a gentleman, who by his induſtry had amaſſed a handſome fortune, but for want of learning had frequently found himſelf under many inconveniencies—he was now too old to go to ſchool, but was determined to make a ſcholar of his ſon—he ſends him to college—the boy began to learn the Latin, and proceeded in his exerciſes—ſoon was the father anxious to ſee the youth, and requeſts his maſter to ſend him home. On the boy's arrival, the father addreſſes him, Well, Jack, what do you do at college? "Do, father, (ſays the boy) not long has Tytan left Tythona's bed, the ætherial courſers breathing out the day, when an aged matron advenes our cubicle, and expergefaces us from a jocund ſomniate, vociferating that the tintanabel of the capel now ſonates, we aſſurge, indue our togaes and capules, evacuate our cubicle, and propinquate to our matutine oraiſons."

The other ſtory is this——

A watchmaker having fallen into low circumſtances, and being deſirous of attracting the obſervation of his cuſtomers, procures a ſign board, on which he ordered to be painted theſe words——

"Here are fabricated and renovated, trochiliac horologes, portable and permanent, linguaculous and taciturnal, whoſe circumgirations are performed by internal ſpiral elaſtics, or external pendulous plumbages, diminutives ſimple or compound, inveſted with aurum or argent integuments."

Now, if Probitas has any inclination to oblige the world with a "diſſection" of all theſe hard words, he may poſſibly do that which no man has ever yet performed; but if he thinks the taſk too arduous for his "ſhallow comprehenſion," he is quite at liberty to omit the undertaking, as I fear it would be poſſible for him to invent ſome other words that might be ſtill more unintelligible.

ABARACADABIRA.

To the PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

SHOULD the petition to the Houſe of Aſſembly for an act to limit or ſuppreſs Vendues be granted, I would beg leave to recommend petitions of a ſimilar nature, to ſeveral other claſſes of people in this city, who have equal reaſon with the merchants, to complain of injuſtice, clandeſtine trade, and oppreſſion in the management of their reſpective branches of buſineſs.

Let the honeſt ſhopkeeper remonſtrate againſt the *cheap ſhops*, which run away with all the cuſtom from the fair trader, ruin the country by furniſhing it with goods at ſuch eaſy rates, and thus prevent home manufactures, and in the end ruin themſelves.

Let the Engliſh bricklayers, ſtone-cutters, and leather breeches makers remonſtrate againſt the Germans, who have lately fallen into thoſe branches of buſineſs, and have leſſened the profits of them by underworking and underſelling them.

Let the manufacturers of cloth, woollen ſtuffs of all kinds, paper, &c. remonſtrate againſt the importers of thoſe articles; and let the importers remonſtrate againſt the manufacturers of them; and let each of them plead their deſtructive tendency to the trade and credit of the province.

Let the lawyers and doctors remonſtrate againſt all pettifogers, juſtices, quacks, old women, and others, who pretend to give advice where the property and health of the "good people of this province" are at ſtake.

Let the miniſters of all the churches in the city unite, and remonſtrate againſt the preaching houſes of the Methodiſts who have drawn off ſo many of their flocks, and thus abſtracted from their uſual ſalaries. By theſe means, abilities and eloquence would be encouraged, and the three learned profeſſions would be filled with men who would ſupport their dignity and uſefulneſs.

In a word, let our Aſſembly be addreſſed from all quarters, to regulate entirely that TRADE which never did—does *not* now—and never will regulate itſelf.

A CLERK TO A VENDUE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A SINGLE MAN, who underſtands the buſineſs of COACH-MAKING in all its branches. Such a perſon may have conſtant employ and good wages by applying to GEORGE WAY, in Second-Street, near Walnut-ſtreet.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON,

At his Store in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, hath for ſale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Imported in the laſt ſhips from London, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms;

Among which are,

SUPERFINE, ſecond and coarſe broadcloths,
Caſſimers,
Billiard cloths,
Superfine new faſhion table carpets, curiouſly dyed,
A variety of ſilks, conſiſting of paduaſoys, ducapes, mantuas, taffeties and perſians,
India and Engliſh ſilk handkerchiefs,
Iriſh linens,
Gulix holland,
Demy cambricks and lawns,
Long lawns,
Humhums,
Printed cottons and calicoes,
Printed handkerchiefs,
Diaper and damaſk table linen,
Clouting diaper,
Cotton and linen checks and ſtripes,
Flanders ticks,
Common ticking and bedbunts,
Ginghams and damaſcus,
Ruſſia ſheeting and drilling,
Huckaback,
Ravens duck,
Princes linen,
Ruſſia diaper,
Oznabrigs,
Brown rolls, &c. &c.
Alſo, choice Port wine.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Great Britain and Ireland, and to be ſold wholeſale and retail, remarkably low for caſh, by

THOMAS IRWIN,

In Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, and in the houſe lately occupied by Mrs. Magdalen Devine,

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

SUITABLE TO THE SEASON,

Conſiſting of the following Articles, *viz.*

A Very neat aſſortment of ſuperfine broadcloths, of various colours, among which are, ſome light colours, ſuitable for womens' cloaks,
An aſſortment of ſecond and coarſe cloths, with ſuitable trimmings,
German ſerges and naps,
Bath and beaver coatings,
Strip'd and plain duffils,
Bearſkins, freezes and halfthicks,
Plain and ſpotted ſwanſkins,
Red and green baizes,
Red and white flannels,
Blankets and rugs,
Black and buff coloured hair pluſhes,
Cotton velvets and velverets of various colours,
An aſſortment of mens' womens' maids, boys and childrens' ſilk, worſted, cotton and thread hoſe,
A variety of mens' womens' maids and boys ſilk gloves,
Tan'd leather and beaver do.
Beaver ſkin, black and white kid ditto,
Womens' worſted ditto,
Single and double worſted damaſks,
Crapes and poplins,
Double and ſingle camblets,
Strip'd and plain cambletees,
Strip'd and flower'd ſingle and double folded ſtuffs,
Durants and tammies,
Calimancoes and ruſſels,
Shalloons and rattinets,
Twil'd ſerge denim and black jean,
Jeans, fuſtians and thickſets,
Scotch carpets and carpeting, by the yard,
Wilton carpets for tables,
Yard wide and half yard haircloth,
Strip'd linceys,
Japan'd bread baſkets and ſervers,
Gold and ſilver baſket buttons,
A very beautiful aſſortment of ſingle and double, purple, light, dark, blue, fleſh and Pompadour ground cottons, cotton chintſes and calicoes,
An aſſortment of ſilks, *viz.* black, blue and cloth coloured India taffeties; black, blue, green, white and cloth coloured India perſians, and cloth coloured India paduaſoy,
Black, blue and white Engliſh ſattins and peelongs,
Spotted and flower'd ſattins,
Plain and flower'd modes,
Strip'd luteſtrings,
Brown, blue, black, white and changeable mantuas,
Brown and blue Engliſh and India damaſks,
Black, white, blue, green and pink half ell Engliſh perſians,
Oznabrigs, dowlas and ſileſias,
Brown and white Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheetings,
Yard wide, 7-8ths and 3-4ths Iriſh linens and hollands,
Yard wide and 7-8ths demy cambricks and lawns,
Patch ditto,
Long lawns and tandems,
Flanders bed-ticks and bed bunts,
10 and 11 nails, 3-4ths, 7-8ths and yard wide cotton and linen checks,
Tapes, bindings, bobbings and garters,
Horn and ivory combs,
Knives and forks,
Beſt penknives,
Childrens' ditto,
Shoe and knee buckles,
Buttons and boxes,
Death-head and baſket buttons,
Sewing ſilk,
Silk and hair,
Mohair,
Knee garters,
Taylors and Scotch threads,
Spotted and flowered kentings,
Plain ditto,
White and black blond and thread laces,
Strip'd, flower'd and plain ribbons,
Plain, ſtrip'd and flower'd ſilk and muſlin gauzes,
Black and white catgut,
Humhums,
Yard wide and 6-4ths, muſlins,
Jacconit and book ditto,
Strip'd, ſprig'd and flower'd ditto,
Black, white and ſtrip'd Barcelona handkerchiefs,
Silk, lungee, ſexterſoy and check ditto,
Red and white printed linen ditto,
Blue, red and white map ditto,
Womens' Engliſh clogs and Gollowſhoes.

N. B. Said IRWIN has a variety of other goods too tedious to enumerate.

BY THE KING'S PATENT.

TURLINGTON'S BALSAM OF LIFE;

OR THE

TRUE AMERICAN BALSAM,

IS fully poſſeſſed in the higheſt degree, of the moſt perfect eſſence of all the other known Balſams, freed from their fæces.

This is a medicine of true merit, of univerſal experience, utility and reputation. The Europeans know its inimitable efficiency, and thouſands of Americans, beſides the Weſt-Indians, do declare its excellent medical virtues. It is of all other medicines, the beſt adapted in all caſes, in every climate, to relieve the various ailments and diſeaſes of the human body (whatever may be pretended to the contrary) that pharmacy, ſince the creation of the world, has produced.

It is faithfully prepared from a true copy of the original receipt, taken out of the Chancery-office, in London, where it is recorded on oath, when the patent was granted.

By Dr. THOMAS ANDERTON, in Philadelphia, by whom it is ſold wholeſale and retail and by no other perſon, only thoſe he may particularly appoint in America.

To prevent the honeſt buyer from being impoſed on by any of the counterfeit ſorts (which are to be met with every where) are deſired to obſerve, that the only true and genuine ſort that is to be depended on, is ſealed with my ſeal and coat of arms, and the direction bill given with each bottle is ſigned with my name in my own hand writing.

A liſt of thoſe very modeſt counterfeitors, who conſcientiouſly avoid forging the proprietors names, *viz.* (Martha Wray and Mary Sopp) on the direction bills, as well as they who are guilty of forgery in a groſs degree, together with the Printers and Engravers that have been employed to counterfeit the direction and ſeals; and alſo, the venders of ſuch counterfeit rubbiſh, may, in proper time, be expoſed.

Lately imported from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be Sold on the cheapeſt Terms,

BY

PHILIP BENEZET,

At his Store, the corner of Market and Third ſtreets and oppoſite to the Priſon,

BLUE, green, ſcarlet, brown, drab, and mixt coloured, middling and low priced broadcloths,
Red and blue 6 qrs. wide duffils and coatings,
Red, white, and emboſs'd flannels,
Spotted ſwanſkins,
Fine mazareen blue, red, green, brown, and drab-coloured London ſhalloons,
Rattinets,
Strip'd Indian blankets,
Blue, green and ſcarlet tammies,
Superfine and middling durants,
Blue, green, brown, black and crimſon calimancoes,
Blue, green, and cloth coloured worſted ſagathies,
Silk ditto,
Strip'd and croſs-bar'd camblets,
Blue, green, cloth and light coloured plain ditto,
Drab, olive and claret coloured velverets,
Mix'd wilton cloths,
Three and four thread, black and cloth coloured breeches patterns,
Blue mohair pluſh,
Hempen and flaxen crown oznabrigs,
Prime beſt ſprig'd ditto,
Scotch and Iriſh ditto,
Quadruple Sileſia brown holland,
Corded and figured dimothies,
Ruſſia drabs,
White Iriſh ſheeting linen,
Brown double-fold Ruſſia ditto,
Fine and coarſe German and Iriſh dowlas,
9-qrs. Flanders bed-ticks,
6-qrs. 6-qrs. and 1-half, and 8-qrs. bed-bunts,
Ruſſia and clouting diaper,
Holland whited long lawns,
Single tandem Sileſias,
Maſqueraded Bengals,
A large aſſortment of fine and coarſe 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens,
Brown buckrams,
Cambricks and lawns, in whole pieces and patches,
A great variety of calicoes, whole and half chintzes and printed cottons, *viz.*
Double and ſingle purple ground, three colours and blue, Pompadore ground, two purple and yellow, blue pencil'd work, ſpotted and ſprig'd logwood dye, &c.
Fine China blue, and red two coloured bed pattern furniture calicoes,
3-qrs. yard and ell wide India calicoes,
Yard, ell and yard 1-half wide, common, tanjeeb, humhum, coſſea and dorea muſlins,
Superfine book ditto,
Blue and white Dutch bordered pin-work linen handkerchiefs,
Yard wide and 7-8ths white plain Scotch gauze,
Fine 9 8ths chintz furniture patterns for beds,
Yard and yard 3-8ths wide cotton checks,
3 qrs. wide linen checks and ſtripes,
True Wigan checks,
Turkey ditto,
White, green, blue, black and cloth coloured India taffeties,
Blue, black, cloth coloured, pink and green ell wide Perſians,
Halt ell and 3-qrs. wide plain and changeable mantuas,
3-qrs. wide flower'd and ſtrip'd luteſtrings,
Blue, black, pink and white half yard wide Perſians,
Black and white peelongs and ſattins of various prices,
Blue and white half ell wide ſarſenets,
Strip'd damaſcuſſes, moozeens, tobines and lorettos,
Black India paduaſoys,
Blue and white, and red and white cotton romals,
Engliſh manufactured black and cloth coloured Barcelona handkerchiefs,
Black and ſpotted Iriſh tweelled ditto,
Black Italian hatband crape,
India nankeens,
A variety of paduaſoy, ſattin, luteſtring, taffety, mantua, ſarſenet, Perſian and tinſel'd ribbons,
Black ſilk cravats,
Bobbins,
2 d. and 4 d. ferrets,
Blue, black, crow, green, ſcarlet, crimſon, brown, drab and light coloured beſt Beladine ſewing ſilk,
White three corded ditto,
Secterſoy romals,
Middling and low priced Scotch thread,
White ſtitching ditto,
Blue, black, green, red, drab and mix'd coloured thread,
Broad and narrow Holland, and Mancheſter tapes,
Strip'd ditto,
Mens' ſilk and worſted hoſe,
—— fine and coarſe worſted, cotton and thread ditto,
Womens' worſted and cotton ditto,
Black and cloth coloured ſilk mits,
Cotton and ferret laces,
Scotch check handkerchiefs
Red and white, and blue and white printed linen ditto,
Flowered lawns,
Pigeon, duck and gooſe ſhot,
Ink powder,
Nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves and mace,
Beſt ſaffron in hay,
Bar lead,
Beſt pewter baſons, plates and diſhes,
Hard metal table and tea ſpoons,
Engliſh paſteboards,
Fuſtians and jeans,
Rough and glazed F and FF gunpowder in quarter caſks,
Silver watches,
Double and ſingle corking, middling, ſhort whites and pound pins,
Fine and coarſe propatria and pot paper,
Broad and narrow worſted bindings,
Men, women and childrens' Bath, white metal and block-tin ſhoe and knee buckles,
White metal jacket buttons
Glaſs and braſs ſleeve buttons,
Ivory combs,
Blue, brown, and drab mohair twiſt,
Blue, brown and drab baſket buttons,
Scarlet breaſt ditto,
Table knives and forks,
Barlow and common penknives,
Piſtol capt, butchers and cutteau knives,
Seal end and burnt bone ditto,
Sheep ſhears,
Large, middling and ſmall ſciſſors,
Beſt razor metal ditto,
Box handle H V double worm gimblets,
Caſt ſteel and common razors,
Snuff-boxes,
Wool, cotton and tow cards,
Hand-ſaws,
Spectacles,
Engliſh bend leather ſoles,
Hoſe's beſt ruſſel and damaſk ſhoes, ſorted in ſmall trunks,
Black, blue and ſcarlet everlaſtings,
Worſted damaſks,
Black and white lace,
Mens' marbled cotton caps,
7-8ths wide garlix,
Black and white beads,
Sealing wax,
Turlington's balſam,
Knitting needles,
Taylor's thimbles,
Dorſetteens,
Small braſs cocks,
Small looking-glaſſes,
Black, blue and white ruſſels,
Shirt and jacket wire and ragmould buttons, &c.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
AT R. AITKEN's BOOK-STORE,
Nearly opposite the London-Coffee-house, Front-Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

DOMESTIC MEDICINE;
OR THE
FAMILY PHYSICIAN:

Being an attempt to render the Medical Art more generally useful, by shewing people, what is in their own power, both with respect to the Prevention and Cure of Diseases; chiefly calculated to recommend a proper attention to Regimen and Simple Medicines.

By WILLIAM BUCHAN, M.D.
IN EDINBURGH.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,
DR. CADOGAN's DISSERTATION on the GOUT.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS the design and execution of this work has been approved by many, whose names do honour to the Medical profession, it is superfluous to add any thing else, than present the Public with the contents of the Book, being convinced it will vouch for itself.

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TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY, HEALTHY NEGRO MAN, about twenty-nine years of age. He is well acquainted with farming in all its branches. For further particulars enquire of Mr. James Whitehead, workhouse keeper, or to Mr. James Cochran, near Willing and Morris's wharf.

Philadelphia, November 25th, 1771.

THE Subscriber having taken a house in Second-street, near the New-Market, where he has opened a VENDUE, and has in the same place a store fit to receive Goods, where he hopes to give full satisfaction, by transacting business with the utmost secrecy and dispatch. All Gentlemen, Merchants, and others, who favour him with their commands, shall be gratefully acknowledged and punctually observed by their

Most humble and obedient servant,
JOHN DONNAL.

JAMES CUNNING,

AT THE SIGN OF THE SPINNING WHEEL,
In Market-street, within one door of Third-street, and opposite the Meal-Market,

HAS opened a Large and Fresh Assortment of GOODS, which he is determined to sell by wholesale or retail, on the lowest terms.

N. B. He most gratefully acknowledges the many favours he has received from the public, and hopes for a continuance of them, as he will ever make it his constant study to merit their esteem.

PROPOSALS
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
THE
WORKS,
OF
FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS,

IN FOUR VOLUMES LARGE OCTAVO,

Translated into English by SIR ROGER L'ESTRANGE, KNT. at the moderate price of Seven Shillings each Volume, Pennsylvania currency, sewed in blue boards; the London edition is sold at Fifty-four Shillings.

CONTAINING,

1. The life of Josephus written by himself.
2. The antiquities of the Jews, in twenty books.
3. His book against Apion, in two parts.
4. The Jews wars.
5. The martyrdom of the Maccabees.
6. Philo's embassy from the Jews of Alexandria to the Emperor Caius Caligula.

CONDITIONS.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, and in a clear, neat and elegant type.
II. It shall be put to the press as soon as three hundred subscribers offer.
III. Each volume, as soon as published, to be delivered to the Subscribers, at Seven Shillings Pennsylvania currency.
IV. The names of the Subscribers, to be printed in the beginning of the fourth Volume.

As a number of gentlemen have encouraged me to undertake the republishing the works of this elegant writer and profound historian, I hope the above proposals will be kindly received by the public, and meet with due encouragement and favour. I need not expatiate on the character of this classic writer, as his reputation is universally known among all gentlemen conversant in the literary world, and greatly approved of by all who have had the perusing of his works. It will be my particular care and attention to render this publication satisfactory in every respect; and worthy of a place in the most elegant library. I remain, with much respect, every Subscriber's much obliged humble servant,

JOHN M'GIBBONS.

N. B. No money is expected but on delivery of each volume.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by John M'Gibbons in Front-street, between Arch and Race streets; William and Thomas Bradfords; David Hall; John Dunlap, in Market-street; Joseph Crukshank, in Third-street; Mr. Abraham Hunt, Trenton; Mr. William Hick, Princeton; Mr. Frederick King, Morris-Town; Thomas Anderson, Esq; Suffex county, New-Jersey; Mr. Archibald Currie, New-York.

As I have met with great encouragement from the number of Subscribers, I expect the first volume will be published in May next, I shall therefore be much obliged to those gentlemen and ladies who intend to become subscribers, if they will favour me with their names soon

JOHN M'GIBBONS.

CASH

GIVEN for DRY MERCHANTABLE ALKALINE SALTS, boiled from the lyes of wood or vegetable ashes, by WILLIAM HENDERSON, at the Corner of Fourth-street, in Market-street, PHILADELPHIA, who has now erected Pot and Pearl Ash Works. He also buys damaged Pot-Ash.

BENJAMIN LEIGH, at the above William Henderson's, informs those who are not acquainted with extracting the lyes from the ashes, and boiling them to salts, that they may be informed by him GRATIS, of the most approved method now in use. And those that are desirous of learning the art of making Pot and Pearl Ash, may be taught on reasonable terms by the said LEIGH. Likewise, they may be instructed in a method which he practised himself 18 years ago, of clearing land from the wood, so that the ashes from the same, when burnt, will, after being made up into Pot-Ash, pay considerable more than the expence of clearing the land and making the said Pot-Ash.

The great advantage New-York and New-England Provinces reap by this branch of business, ought to be a sufficient inducement for us to follow their example in this manufactory. 'Tis about seven years since, in one of the above provinces, not above 10,000 l. sterling were remitted a year in Pot and Pearl Ash to England. And this last year upwards of 50,000 l. were remitted. Such is the increase of industry in manufacturing that article in one province.

N. B. Three sound iron kettles from sixty gallons upwards are wanted at the above Pot and Pearl Ash Work.

A VENDUE

For the Sale of MERCHANDIZE, is continued every Thursday, at
FOOTMAN AND JEYES's
VENDUE-STORE,
At the Corner of VINE and SECOND STREETS.

Just imported in the last vessels from BRITAIN and IRELAND, and are to be Sold Wholesale or Retail, at

GEORGE BARTRAM's

WOOLLEN DRAPERY
AND HOSIERY
WARE-HOUSE

At the Sign of the GOLDEN FLEECE's HEAD, in Second-Street, between Chestnut and Walnut Streets,

A very large Assortment of BEST, SUPERFINE, SECOND and LOW PRICED

BROADCLOTHS

From 41 *s.* regularly sorted down to 7 *s.* 6 *d.* *per* yard, of the following Colours, *viz.*

MAZARINE blue,
Sky and Saxon ditto,
Light and dark blue greys,
Scarlet and white,
Buff and blossom,
Grass and pea green,
Light and dark purple,
Black and black grey,
Raven black and sloe colour
Dark and light drabs or cloth colours, suitable for womens' cloaks, &c.
Copper, claret and flesh colours,
Olive and wine colours,
Dark and light London browns,
Cinnamon, chocolate and snuff colours, with a variety of mix'd elegant coloured cloths,
Mill'd drabs for great coats, and hussar cloaks,
Forrest and Espagnolet cloths,
Wilton cloths,
German and Padua serges,
Plains and kerseys,
Naps and duffils,
Broad and narrow Bath coatings of all colours,
Velvets and velverets,
Worsted and hair shags,
Thicksets and sagathies,
Denime and everlastings,
Scotch plaid, suitable for little boys short cloths,
Gentlemens' morning gowns, &c.
Jeans and fustians,
Nankeens, damascus and fusees,
Rattinets, shalloons and other trimmings to the cloths,
Plain and spotted swanskins,
Flannels and baizes,
Best rose blankets,
Camblets and damasks,
Paduasoys and sattins,
Taffeties and persians,
A complete assortment of mens' wove and knit silk and worsted, worsted cotton, thread, and yarn
HOSE,
Womens' silk, worsted, cotton, thread, and yarn ditto,
Boys and girls ditto,
Silk breeches and jacket patterns,
Worsted ditto,
Men and womens' silk thread and worsted gloves,
Buckskin and beaver ditto.

N. B. As said G. BARTRAM intends to deal chiefly in the above goods, of which he proposes always to have a large assortment, the public may depend upon being served on the very lowest terms.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD

RUN AWAY from the subscriber living in Fourth-street, a little above Race-street, the 25th ult. a girl named Christiana Lower, 13 years of age: Had on a blue calimancoe cap, blue and white checked handkerchief, a short red gown, blue and white striped linsey petticoat, an old pair of black stockings and new shoes. Whoever takes up said girl and brings her home, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

CHRISTIAN LOWER.

AVENDUE,

For the SALE of MERCHANDIZE, &c. is continued by
JOHN HART,

AT his store in Front-street, a little below the Draw-bridge; those that please to favour him with their custom, may depend on his best endeavours for their interest.

N. B. GOODS for public or private SALE are received at said STORE.

Just Published, and to be Sold by
JOHN DUNLAP,
At the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in Market-street,

AN
ADDRESS
FROM THE
CLERGY of NEW-YORK and NEW-JERSEY,
TO THE
EPISCOPALIANS IN VIRGINIA;

Occasioned by some late Transactions in that Colony, relative to an

AMERICAN EPISCOPATE.

Quis furor iste novus? Quo nunc, quo tenditis, inquit:
——— non hostem, inimicaque castra
Argivum: Vestras spes, urbis.———

VIR. ÆN. *v.* 670.

Where also may be had,
A CRITICAL
COMMENTARY
ON
ARCHBISHOP SECKER's LETTER,
TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE HORATIO WALPOLE,
CONCERNING
BISHOPS IN AMERICA.

———Meditor esse affabilis,
Et bene procedit.———
Paulatim plebem primulum facio meam.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET, where Subscriptions at TEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, Advertisements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

Best possible image.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER. No. 17.

An EXTRACT *from the* SERMONS *to* GENTLEMEN *upon* TEMPERANCE *and* EXERCISE, JUST PUBLISHED.

IN the iſland of Ceylon, in the Indian ocean, a number of invalids were aſſembled together, who were afflicted with moſt of the chronic diſeaſes, to which the human body is ſubject. In the midſt of them ſat ſeveral venerable figures, who amuſed them with encomiums upon ſome medicines, which they aſſured them would afford infallible relief in all caſes. One boaſted of an elixir—another of a powder, brought from America—a third, of a medicine, invented and prepared in Germany—all of which they ſaid were certain antidotes to the gout—a fourth, cried up a noſtrum for the vapours—a fifth, drops for the gravel—a ſixth, a balſam, prepared from honey, as a ſovereign remedy for a conſumption—a ſeventh, a pill for cutanious eruptions—while an eighth cried down the whole, and extolled a mineral water, which lay a few miles from the place where they were aſſembled. The credulous multitude partook eagerly of theſe medicines, but without any relief of their reſpective complaints. Several of thoſe who made uſe of the German preparation, were hurried ſuddenly out of the world. Some ſaid their medicines were adulterated—others, that the Doctors had miſtaken their diſorders—while moſt of them agreed that they were much worſe than ever. While they were all, with one accord, giving vent in this manner, to the tranſports of diſappointment and vexation, a clap of thunder was heard over their heads. Upon looking up, a light was ſeen in the ſky.—In the midſt of this appeared the figure of ſomething more than human—ſhe was tall and comely—her ſkin was fair as the driven ſnow—a roſy hue tinged her cheeks—her hair hung looſe upon her ſhoulders—her flowing robes diſcloſed a ſhape which would have caſt a ſhade upon the ſtatue of Venus of Medicis. —In her right hand ſhe held a bough of an EVERGREEN —in her left hand ſhe had a ſcroll of parchment—ſhe deſcended ſlowly, and ſtood erect upon the earth—ſhe fixed her eyes, which ſparkled with life, upon the deluded and afflicted company—there was a mixture of pity and indignation in her countenance—ſhe ſtretched forth her right arm, and with a voice which was ſweeter than melody itſelf, ſhe addreſſed them in the following language: "Ye children of men, liſten for a "while to the voice of inſtruction. Ye ſeek health "where it is not to be found. The boaſted ſpecifics "you have been uſing, have no virtues. Even the "perſons who gave them, labour under many of the "diſorders they attempt to cure. My name is HY-"GIÆA. I preſide over the health of mankind. Deſcard "all your medicines, and ſeek relief from Temperance "and EXERCISE alone. Every thing you ſee is active "around you. All the brute animals in nature are active "in their inſtinctive purſuits. Inanimate nature is active "too—air—fire—and water are always in motion. Un-"leſs this were the caſe, they would ſoon be unfit for "the purpoſes they were deſigned to ſerve in the "œconomy of nature. Shun ſloth. This unhinges all "the ſprings of life—fly from your diſeaſes—they will "not—they cannot purſue you." Here ſhe ended—ſhe dropped the parchment upon the earth—a cloud received her, and ſhe immediately aſcended, and diſappeared from their ſight—a ſilence enſued—more expreſſive of approbation, than the loudeſt peals of applauſe. One of them approached with reverence to the ſpot where ſhe ſtood—took up the ſcroll, and read the contents of it to his companions. It contained directions to each of them, what they ſhould do to reſtore their health. They all prepared themſelves to obey the advice of the heavenly viſion. The gouty man broke his vial of elixir, threw his powders into the fire, and walked four or five miles every day before breakfaſt. The man afflicted with the gravel threw aſide his drops, and began to work in his garden, or to play two or three hours every day at bowles. The hipochondriac and hyſteric patients diſcharged their boxes of aſſafœtida, and took a journey on horſeback, to diſtant and oppoſite ends of the iſland. The melancholic threw aſide his gloomy ſyſtems of philoſophy, and ſent for a dancing maſter. The ſtudious man ſhut up his folios, and ſought amuſement from the ſports of children. The leper threw away his mercurial pills, and ſwam every day in a neighbouring river. The conſumptive man threw his balſam out of his window, and took a voyage to a diſtant country. After ſome months, they all returned to the place they were wont to aſſemble in. Joy appeared in each of their countenances. One had renewed his youth—another had recovered the uſe of his limbs—a third, who had been half bent for many years, now walked upright—a fourth began to ſing ſome jovial ſong, without being aſked—a fifth could talk for hours together, without being interrupted with a cough—in a word, they all enjoyed now a complete recovery of their health. They joined in offering ſacrifices to Hygiæa. Temples were erected to her memory; and ſhe continues, to this day, to be worſhipped by all the inhabitants of that iſland.

THE BEE AND THE FLY.

ONE day a bee obſerved a fly before her hive, and in a very paſſionate tone, aſked him, what he did there? is it for ſuch ſcoundrels as you, to thruſt yourſelf into the company of the queens of the air? you have great reaſon indeed, replied the fly coldly, to be out of humour; I think folks are mad, that will have any thing to do with ſo quarrelſome a nation. Why, ſaid the bee, no nation is ſo wiſe as we are. We have the beſt laws, and are governed by the beſt policy in the world. We taſte of nothing but the moſt fragrant flowers. We make nothing but the moſt delicious honey: honey! which equals nectar. Get out of my ſight, you villain, that live upon nothing but ordure and excrement. We live as well as we can, anſwered the fly; poverty is no vice, but I am ſure paſſion is. The honey you make, is unexceptionably ſweet; but your heart is all bitterneſs. You are very prudent in the making of laws; but at the ſame time, very unequal in your conduct. To pique an enemy, you will kill yourſelf, and do a great deal more miſchief to your own perſon, than that of the adverſary.——*One had better have leſs conſiderable talents, and uſe them with diſcretion.*

THE SUBSCRIBER having been engaged for a conſiderable time paſt in poſting and ſettling Tradeſmen and others Accounts, from whom he has obtained entire approbation. He therefore begs leave to acquaint the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that as he intends to follow that buſineſs, he would be much obliged to them for their employ, which ſhall be done with ſecrecy and diſpatch by their humble ſervant, JAMES DEXTER.

N. B. He may be ſpoke with at his houſe in Black-Horſe Alley, a little below Market-ſtreet.

WARRANTED BOULTING CLOTHS,

A Large Aſſortment of Fine, Superfine, Middling and Coarſe, the beſt in kind, ſuitable to every branch of that buſineſs, and ſold as low as any in this city, by ISAAC MELCHER, in Second-ſtreet, about mid-way between Arch and Race ſtreets, PHILADELPHIA, where Millers and others may depend always on being ſupplied with the beſt of Cloths on the loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail.

N. B. A conſiderable abatement will be made to thoſe who take a quantity.

EXCELLENT MADEIRA WINE,
FIT FOR IMMEDIATE USE,
AND
OLD BARBADOS SPIRIT AND RUM,
TO BE SOLD BY
GEORGE MEADE, AND Co.

January 18th, 1772.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the ESTATE of PETER SUTTER, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe that have any demand againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled by the Subſcribers,

PETER SUTTER, *jun.*
JAMES SUTTER, } Executors.

WANTS A PLACE,
A GENTEEL WOMAN,
who can be well recommended, as a Houſe-keeper in a ſmall family. Enquire of the Printer.

General Poſt-Office, New-York, Nov. 1. 1771.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on account of the new regulation of the poſt from Canada, which is to arrive every Tueſday evening at this office; and the weekly poſt from the eaſtward and ſouthward, arriving every Wedneſday; the mail going from hence by the Packets, will for the future, be cloſed at twelve o'clock at night, on the firſt Wedneſday in every month (being the ſame time it cloſes at the General Poſt-Office in London, for America) and a Packet diſpatched therewith the next day, for Falmouth.

By command of the Deputy Poſt Maſter General,
ALEXANDER COLDEN, Sec'ry.

FOR LONDON,
THE SHIP PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,
PETER OSBORNE, COMMANDER;

HAVING part of her cargo engaged; is expected to ſail about the end of this month. For freight or paſſage apply to JOSHUA FISHER and SONS, or ſaid commander, on board the ſhip at their wharf, or at the London Coffee-houſe.

To be Sold by JOSHUA FISHER and SONS, allum, brimſtone, copperas, London porter, Warrington and Liverpool ale, pipes in kegs, and a few table ſets of very elegant plain and copper-plate Queen's ware.

TOWNSEND SPEAKMAN,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
LATE FROM LONDON,

Has juſt opened a Shop, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, PHILADELPHIA, three doors eaſtward from the Poſt-Office, and nearly oppoſite the Indian King, where he Sells, Wholeſale and Retail, all ſorts of

CHEMICAL AND GALENICAL
MEDICINES,

Truly prepared, with the beſt Drugs, Patent Medicines, Varniſhes, *&c.* Alſo, Painters Colours, both dry and ready prepared for uſe.

ALLUM,
Antimony,
Æthiops mineral,
Borax and brimſtone,
Camphire and cochineal,
Copperas,
Cream of tartar,
Flour of ſulphur,
Galls and gum Arabic,
Jalap and Jeſuits bark,
Ipecacuanha,
Iſinglaſs and magneſia,
Manna,
Pearl Barley,
Purging ſalts,
Rhubarb,
Sago and ſaltpetre,
Spermaceti,
Spices in general,
Verdigreaſe,
Anderſon's pills,
Balſam of honey,
Bateman's drops,
Daffy's elixir,
Godfrey's cordial,
Hooper's pills,
James's powders,
Jeſuits drops,
Imperial tincture for the tooth-ach,
Iſſue plaſters,
Lockyer's pills,
Ointment for the itch,
Stoughton's elixir,
Turlington's balſam,
Court plaſter,
Eau de Luce,
Eau de Arq'buſade,
Eſſence of burgamot,
Eſſence of lemons,
Lip ſalve,
Waters. { Elder flower, Honey, Hungary, Lavender, Mint, Orange flower, Peppermint, Roſe,
Lozenges for coughs,
Ditto for heart-burn,
Sal volatile drops,
Sp. hartſhorn,
Sp. lavender compound,
&c.

He likewiſe ſells an excellent Balſamic Liniment, which effectually cures bruiſes, ſprains, burns, ſcalds, and common green wounds, and alſo ſtops obſtinate bleedings at the noſe.

Family receipts and phyſical preſcriptions are carefully and correctly compounded. Medicine cheſts for ſhipping, plantations, or iron works, with proper directions, and ſuited to the diſorders of the country, are carefully made up on the loweſt terms.

†‡† As he has ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip to the buſineſs, and had ſeveral years further experience therein, in a houſe of the firſt reputation in London, he, by that means, has an opportunity of procuring his articles of the beſt quality, and at moſt reaſonable rates.—He therefore is well aſſured he can ſell on as low terms as any in this city, and will make it his conſtant endeavours to give full ſatisfaction to ſuch as are pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by
JOHN DUNLAP,
IN MARKET-STREET,
THREE
SERMONS
TO
GENTLEMEN
UPON
TEMPERANCE AND EXERCISE.

Dedicated to WILLIAM CADOGAN, M. D. Fellow of the College of Phyſicians in LONDON.

"*Turgidis hic epulis, atque alto ventre lavatur,*
"*Gutture ſulphureas lente exhalante mephites.*
"*Sed tremor inter vina ſubit, calidumque trientem*
"*Excudit e manibus, dentes crepuere retecti,*
"*Uncta cadunt laxis, tunc pulmentaria labris,*
"*Hinc* TUBA—CANDELAE.——————"

PERSII SATYRA III.

"*Vitam ſub Dio——agat.*" HOR. LIB. III. ODE II.

THOMAS DOUGLASS,

At his ſhop, the Sign of the GOLDEN BALL, in Second-ſtreet, about midway between Walnut and Cheſtnut ſtreets, next door to Mr. James Stuart's, and oppoſite Mr. George Bartram's, has juſt opened

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS,

Imported in the laſt ſhips from London, Liverpool, Briſtol and Glaſgow, which he will ſell on the very loweſt Terms, Wholeſale or Retail; amongſt which are the following Articles, *viz.*

COARSE, fine and ſuperfine broadcloths,
Wiltons,
Bath coatings,
Duffils, naps and bearſkins,
Red flannels and ſcarlet emboſſed ſerge,
Silk and worſted ſagathies,
Cotton velvets and velverets,
Brown and white Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheetings,
Iriſh linens, from 18 d. to 6 s. per yard,
Ravens duck,
Brown and white heſſens,
Brown and white Ruſſia drilling,
Britiſh and Dutch oznabrigs,
A neat aſſortment of light and dark ground printed linens,
Cottons, chintzes and calicoes,
Half ell and 3-4ths Ruſſia diapers,
Clouting diapers and table cloths,
Ell wide India perſians,
Engliſh and India taffeties and ſattins,
Peelongs, and half yard perſians,
A large and neat aſſortment of ſuperfine, rock-ſpun, flowered, figured changeable and plain poplins, from 1 s. 6 d. to 3 s. per yard,
A variety of quilted petticoats,
Silk, ruſſel, Engliſh calimancoes and durants,
Sattin cloaks and ladies bonnets,
Tammies and camblets,
Calimancoes and flowered ſtuffs,
A great variety of 3 4ths, 7-8ths, yard wide, yard and 3-8ths cotton and linen checks,
Pillow fuſtians, jeans and jeanets,
Strip'd hollands and damaſcus,
Shalloons and durants,
Buff and black cantoons and ſattinets,
3-qrs. and 7-8ths ſtrip'd ticks,
Bed bunts,
Black Barcelona handkerchiefs and ſilk cravats,
A large aſſortment of Scotch and Manchester check handkerchiefs,
Bandanoe, ſilk and cotton romal handkerchiefs,
Flowered, ſtrip'd and tape bordered kenting handkerchiefs,
7-8ths, yard wide ſtrip'd, ſpotted, flowered and plain ſilk gauze,
7-8ths, yard wide, 5-qrs. 6-qrs. plain, ſtrip'd flowered and ſpotted Scotch lawns and kentings,
Coarſe and fine flowered aprons,
7-8ths and yard wide cambricks and lawns, in pieces and patches,
Black and blue half ell wide everlaſtings,
Writing paper and ink-powder,
Baſket and death head buttons,
Scarf twiſt and hair,
Paduaſoys and mantuas,
Plain and figured ribbons,
Broad and narrow white and ſtrip'd tapes and nonſopretties,
Quality and ſhoe bindings, and ſewing ſilk,
Bobbings and coloured thread,
Scotch thread from No. 6 to 60,
Men and womens' leather gloves and mits,
Womens' ſilk, worſted and thread mits,
Men and womens' ſilk, worſted, thread and cotton hoſe,
Black and coloured worſted and ſilk breeches patterns,
Fine wool hats, *&c.*

Alſo, many other articles too tedious to mention; and as he is a new beginner, the Public may depend he will make it his particular ſtudy to pleaſe all thoſe who favour him with their commands.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY *Jan. 20th*, 1772.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subſcriber, on the 16th of this inſtant, an indented ſervant man, named PETER WOODFORD, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, appears to be about 21 or 22 years of age, of a darkiſh complexion, ſtrait hair and thin viſage: He is very much addicted to liquor, a great boaſter, very quarrelſome, and chews tobacco to a great exceſs. Had on when he went away, an old felt hat, black ſilk neckcloth, a brown waiſtcoat, almoſt new, old blue woollen trowſers, an old oznabrig ſhirt, old ſtockings, with half boots. It is very likely he may change his dreſs and name, and call himſelf Benjamin Davis; alſo he may probably produce a paſs. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him home, or ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward paid by

URIAH PAUL.

A V E N D U E

For the public Sale of all kinds of MERCHANDIZE, is kept every week on Friday (and often on Saturday)

BY WILLIAM SITGREAVES,

At his Vendue-ſtore, the upper end of Second-ſtreet,

THOSE who pleaſe to favour him with the ſale of any Goods which they have to diſpoſe of in that way, may depend on his beſt endeavours to pleaſe them.

There has been lately put into his care by ſeveral people, a large, freſh and neat aſſortment of East India and European Goods, among which are, a parcel of Woollens, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, with particular directions to ſell them very cheap for Caſh, at his Store in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite to the ſign of the Indian King, where he receives Goods to ſell at Vendue.

He has for ſale a valuable piece of banked Marſh, containing about 25 acres on Oldman's Creek.

Alſo, a good Plantation on Little Egg Harbour, (lately the property of Jeremiah Steelman) near one half of which is very good Meadow Ground, the other upland part is well dunged, and has on it a new two ſtory Houſe, Barn, *&c.*

Likewiſe, about 20 Acres of Land, within three miles of Philadelphia, on the Wiſſehicken road, 16 acres of which is wood-land.

*** The purchaſer of any of the above tracts of land, on giving good ſecurity, may have money to improve or ſtock them, and ſeveral years credit.

TO BE SOLD BY

ALEXANDER POWER,

In FRONT-STREET, below the DRAW-BRIDGE,

THE FOLLOWING

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES, *&c.*

BALSAM of Honey, Jeſuits Drops, Antiſcorbutic Drops, a certain cure for the ſcurvy, Sugar Plumbs, an effectual Cure for worms of all kinds, Bateman's Drops, Britiſh Oil, Turlington's Balſam, Godfrey's Cordial, Anderſon's Pills, Stoughton's Bitters.——Alſo, Weſt-India Pilot, and other Books proper for Navigation, Teſtaments, Dilworth's Spelling-books, Fenning's Ready Reckoner, Scales and Dividers, large and ſmall Slates, Rattans, *&c.* Likewiſe, a neat aſſortment of Glaſs, China, and Queen's Ware; and a quantity of Rum, Wine, Brandy, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Spices, Raiſins, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

JOHN SPARHAWK,

AT THE LONDON BOOK-STORE,

In Second-ſtreet, five doors below Market-ſtreet, has imported by Captain OSBORNE,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS;

Amongſt which are,

WILSON's, Salkield's, Strange's, and Reymond's reports,
Hawkins's pleas,
Jacob's law dictionary,
Wood's inſtitutes,
Attorney's practice,
Burn's juſtice,
Lex mercatoria,
Blackſtone's commentaries, 4th vol.
Britiſh zoology, 4 vols.
Kalm's hiſtory of America,
Humphry Clinker,
Baron Belfield's letters,
Inſtructions for the guitar, violin and German flute, with a number of new publications, *&c.*
Blank books,
The fineſt papers and ſtationary of all kinds.

AN ASSORTMENT of CURIOUS HARD-WARE,

Tea urns,
Knives and forks, from the beſt to the common kinds in wood boxes or ſhagreen caſes,
A variety of ſpectacles,
Steel and ſilver bows,
Glaſs and pebble eyes,
Paper,
Shagreen,
Steel and nurſel caſes,
Reading glaſſes,
Ditto for ſhort ſighted people,
Fencing foils,
Swords and cutteaus,
Silk and buff leather belts for ditto,
An aſſortment of very neat pocket and horſe piſtols, braſs and iron barrels, bolted, plain and ſilver mounted,
Pocket caſes of mathematical drawing inſtruments,
Red Morocco and crimſon velvet pouches of ſurgeons pocket inſtruments ſteel and in ſilver,
Shagreen caſes of ditto,
Money ſcales,
Plated ſpurs,
Pinchbeck buckles of the beſt kinds,
Paſte and ſtone ditto,
Common and German flutes
Crewet frames and cut glaſſes with ſilver tops,
Tweeſer caſes, nurſel and ſilver,
Dog ſkin and Norway doe gloves,
Shagreen raſor caſes complete,
A neat aſſortment of letter caſes, with inſtruments, various locks of ſteel and ſilver, *&c. &c.*

N. B. TISSOT's Advice to the People with regard to their Health, an American edition, at 10 s. the London edition is 15 s. Dimſdale's preſent method of Innoculation for the Small-pox, at 3 s. 9 d. the London edition is 6 s.

He has a few ſets of the 12th, 13th and 14th volumes of Van Swieten's Commentaries, to match the eleven preceding.

*** DRUGS and MEDICINES of all kinds, as uſual.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AT R. AITKEN's BOOK-STORE,

Nearly oppoſite the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE, FRONT-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

A NEW

GEOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL and COMMERCIAL

GRAMMAR;

AND

PRESENT STATE

OF THE SEVERAL

KINGDOMS OF THE WORLD.

CONTAINING,

I. The figures, motions, and diſtances of the planets, according to the Newtonian ſyſtem and the lateſt obſervations.
II. A general view of the earth, conſidered as a planet; with ſeveral uſeful geographical definitions and problems.
III. The grand diviſions of the globe into land and water, continents and iſlands.
IV. The ſituation and extent of empires, kingdoms, ſtates, provinces, and colonies.
V. Their climate, air, ſoil, vegetable productions, metals, minerals, natural curioſities, ſeas, rivers, bays, capes, promontories, and lakes.
VI. The birds and beaſts peculiar to each country.
VII. Obſervations on the changes that have been any where obſerved upon the face of nature ſince the moſt early periods of hiſtory.
VIII. The hiſtory and origin of nations: their forms of government, religion, laws, revenues, taxes, naval and military ſtrength.
IX. The genius, manners, cuſtoms, and habits of the people.
X. Their language, learning, arts, ſciences, manufactures, and commerce.
XI. The chief cities, ſtructures, ruins, and artificial curioſities.
XII. The longitude, latitude, bearings, and diſtances of principal places from London.

WITH

A TABLE of the Coins of all nations, and their value in Engliſh money.

BY WILLIAM GUTHRIE, ESQ.

ILLUSTRATED WITH

A NEW and CORRECT SET of MAPS.

Engraved by Mr. KITCHEN, Geographer.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool, &c. and to be ſold by

JAMES WALLACE,

At his Store in Water-ſtreet, formerly occupied by Meſſ. Grey and Fletcher, and next door to Meſſ. Boyle and Glen, on the loweſt terms, for caſh or ſhort credit,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

SUITABLE TO THE SEASON;

Amongſt which are,

SUPERFINE, fine and coarſe broadcloths,
Rattinets,
Shalloons and halfthicks,
Kerſeys and plains,
Duffils and blankets,
Red and white flannels,
Spotted ſwanſkins,
Men and womens' ſilk, cotton, worſted and yarn hoſe,
Silk and worſted breeches patterns,
Durants and tammies,
Calimancoes and camblets,
Cambletees,
Cottons, calicoes and muſlins,
Apron-wide, yard, 7-8ths, and 3-4ths linen and cotton checks,
Black and coloured ſilk handkerchiefs and cravats,
Linen and cotton printed and check'd handkerchiefs,
Velvets and velverets,
Peakin denims,
Cantoons and cattaloons,
Scarlet, cloth coloured and blue cardinal cloaks,
Peelongs, perſians and ſarſenets,
Men and womens' gloves,
Ticks,
Yard, 7-8ths, and 3-4ths, Iriſh linens,
Buckrams,
Alſo, a great variety of books.

N. B. As ſaid WALLACE has opened the above ſtore, he aſſures the public he ſhall make it his ſtudy to ſell at the moſt reaſonable rates.

NOW SELLING AT PRIME COST, BY

MARY SYMONDS,

MILLINER,

In CHESTNUT-STREET, between FRONT and SECOND STREETS, PHILADELPHIA,

ALL ſorts of thread, Blond and trolly laces,
Footings, edgings and pearls
Cambricks, lawns and muſlins of every kind,
Gulix hollands,
Clouting diaper,
Damaſk, diaper and ſuperfine table cloths,
Printed linen,
India ſilk,
Black and white alamode and Barcelona handkerchiefs,
Black cravats,
A variety of gauzes,
Catgut and parſinets,
Fly caps and lappets,
Gauze ditto,
Aprons and handkerchiefs,
Skeleton and covered wires,
A large aſſortment of trimmings, for cloaks and hats,
Ermines,
Fringes and gimps, of various colours,
Figured, plain, love and velvet ribbons,
Mens', womens', boys and girls gloves and mits, of every kind and colour,
Ladies ſattin riding hats, with feathers, or gold or ſilver buttons and bands for ditto,
Ladies ſtomachers, with French and Italian breaſt flowers,
Small French and Italian flowers and egrets, with childrens' garland ditto,
Fillets and turbans of various ſorts,
Pearl, French, and Engliſh white wax, garnet and jet necklaces and earrings, and gold wires for ditto,
Great choice of the moſt faſhionable ſilk and ſattin cloaks and ſhades,
Womens' and childrens' black and coloured ſilk, Dunſtable and chip hats, and bonnets,
Boys ſilk hats and caps, with gold or ſilver bands for ditto,
A great variety of fans and mounts for ditto,
Perſians and taffeties,
Peelongs and ſarſanets,
Modes and mantuas,
Tobines,
White, black, and coloured rich ſattins, and white water'd tabbies,
Childbed baſkets,
Pincuſhions and lines,
All kinds of womens' and childrens' ſtays,
Cotton hoſe,
Buttons,
Tapes and threads of every ſort,
Sewing ſilks,
Bindings,
Needles and pins,
Sciſſors,
Calicoes and cottons,
Chintſes,
Neat claſp pocket-books,
Dolls dreſt and undreſt,
Purſes, combs, *&c.*
A large quantity of the beſt death-head buttons,
Gilt, gold and ſilver thread ditto,
And a great variety of all kinds of trimmings, very low.

N. B. As the ſaid MARY SYMONDS intends for London in ſpring, and to return early in the fall with a large and general Aſſortment of the NEWEST and moſt FASHIONABLE GOODS, ſhe will be greatly obliged to her friends, if they will pleaſe to ſettle with her as early as convenient before her departure.——And all perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of the late William Symonds, deceaſed, are requeſted immediately to ſettle their reſpective accounts with the ſaid Mary Symonds, or they will, without exception, be abſolutely put into an Attorney's hands, without further notice.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from Mr. Richard Dallam's on Swan Creek, in Baltimore county, on Monday the 13th ult. a ſervant man belonging to the Subſcriber, imported the laſt ſeaſon from Dublin, middle aged, of low ſtature, well ſet, calls himſelf NEAL M'LACHLAND, a native of Ireland, and ſpeaks much in that country dialect. Had on when he went away, a dark olive coloured cloth coat, with a brown cloth jacket, ſheepſkin breeches, ribbed ſtockings, and good ſhoes; he has alſo carried ſeveral other clothes with him. He wears his own hair, which appears very grey, and ſays, he lived ſeveral years in Philadelphia, with Mr. David Franks and Mr. John Reynold's, for the latter of which he drove a carriage, and profeſſes that as his buſineſs. It is expected he will make for Philadelphia. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward; and if brought home, reaſonable charges by.

AMOS GARRETT.

FEBRUARY, 1772. NUMB. 18.

THE Pennsylvania AND GENERAL Packet THE ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24th, 1772.

Quicquid agunt Homines, noſtri eſt Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

To his GRACE *the* DUKE *of* GRAFTON.

WHAT is the reaſon, my Lord, that, when almoſt every man in the kingdom, without diſtinction of principles or party, exults in the ridiculous defeat of Sir James Lowther. When good and bad men unite in one common opinion of that Baronet, and triumph in his diſtreſs, as if the event (without any reference to vice or virtue) were intereſting to human nature, your Grace alone ſhould appear ſo miſerably depreſſed and afflicted? In ſuch univerſal joy, I know not where you will look for a compliment of condolence, unleſs you appeal to the tender, ſympathetic ſorrows of Mr. Bradſhaw. That cream-coloured gentleman's tears, affecting as they are, carry conſolation along with them. He never weeps, but like an April ſhower, with a lambent ray of ſunſhine upon his countenance.—From the feelings of honeſt men, upon this joyful occaſion, I do not mean to draw any concluſion to your Grace. *They* naturally rejoice, when they ſee a ſingle inſtance of tyranny reſiſted with ſucceſs:—of treachery expoſed to the deriſion of the world; an infamous informer defeated, and an impudent robber dragged to the public gibbet. But in the *other* claſs of mankind, I own I expected to meet the Duke of Grafton. Men, who have no regard for juſtice, nor any ſenſe of honour, ſeem as heartily pleaſed with Sir James Lowther's well deſerved puniſhment, as if it did not conſtitute an example againſt themſelves. The unhappy Baronet has no friends, even among thoſe who reſemble him. You, my Lord, are not yet reduced to ſo deplorable a ſtate of dereliction. Every villain in the kingdom is your friend; and, in compliment to ſuch friendſhip, I think you ſhould ſuffer your diſmal countenance to clear up. Beſides, my Lord;—I am a little anxious for the conſiſtency of your character. You violate your own rules of decorum, when you do not inſult the man, whom you have betrayed.

The divine juſtice of retribution ſeems now to have begun its progreſs. Deliberate treachery entails puniſhment upon the traitor. There is no poſſibility of eſcaping it, even in the higheſt rank, to which the conſent of ſociety can exalt the meaneſt and worſt of men. The forced, unnatural union of Luttrell and Middleſex, was an omen of another unnatural union, by which indefeaſible infamy is attached to the Houſe of Brunſwick. If one of thoſe acts was virtuous and honourable, the beſt of Princes, I thank God, is happily rewarded for it by the other.—Your Grace, *it has been ſaid*, had ſome ſhare in recommending Colonel Luttrell to the King;—or was it only the gentle Bradſhaw, who made himſelf anſwerable for the good behaviour of his friend? An intimate connexion has long ſubſiſted between him and the worthy Lord Irnham. It aroſe from a fortunate ſimilarity of principles, cemented by the conſtant mediation of their common friend Miſs Davis.

Yet I confeſs I ſhould be ſorry that the opprobrious infamy of this match ſhould reach beyond the family.—We have now a better reaſon than ever to pray for the long life of the beſt of Princes, and the welfare of his Royal *iſſue*.—I will not mix any thing ominous with my prayers; but let Parliament look to it.——A *Luttrell* ſhall never ſucceed to the Crown of England.—If the hereditary virtues of the family deſerve a kingdom, Scotland will be a proper retreat for them.

The next is a moſt remarkable inſtance of the goodneſs of Providence. The juſt law of retaliation has at laſt overtaken the little, contemptible tyrant of the North. To this ſon-in-law of your deareſt friend the Earl of Bute, you meant to tranſfer the Duke of Portland's property; and you haſtened the grant, with an expedition unknown to the Treaſury, that he might have it time enough to give a deciſive turn to the election for the county. The immediate conſequence of this flagitious robbery was, that he loſt the election, which you meant to inſure to him, and with ſuch ſignal circumſtances of ſcorn, reproach, and inſult, (to ſay nothing of the general exultation of all parties) as, (excepting the King's brother-in-law Colonel Luttrell, and old *Simon* his father-in-law) hardly ever fell upon a gentleman in this country.—In the event, he loſes the very property, of which he thought he had gotten poſſeſſion; and after an expence, which would have paid the value of the land in queſtion twenty times over.—The forms of villainy, you ſee, are neceſſary to its ſucceſs. Hereafter you will act with greater circumſpection, and not drive ſo directly to your object. To *Snatch a Grace*, beyond the reach of common treachery, is an exception, not a rule.

And now, my good Lord, does not your conſcious heart inform you, that the juſtice of retribution begins to operate, and that it may ſoon approach your perſon?—Do you think that *Junius* has renounced the Middleſex election?—Or that the King's timber ſhall be refuſed to the Royal Navy with impunity?—Or that you ſhall hear no more of the ſale of that patent to *Mr. Hine*, which you endeavoured to ſkreen by ſuddenly dropping your proſecution againſt *Samuel Vaughan*, when the rule againſt him was made abſolute?—I believe, indeed, there never was ſuch an inſtance in all the hiſtory of negative impudence.—But it ſhall not ſave you. The very ſunſhine you live in is a prelude to your diſſolution. When you are ripe, you ſhall be plucked.

JUNIUS.

P. S. I beg you will convey to our gracious Maſter my humble congratulations upon the glorious ſucceſs of peerages and penſions, ſo laviſhly diſtributed as the rewards of Iriſh virtue.

To the INHABITANTS *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

MY COUNTRYMEN,

THE EXCISE BILL ſo much talked of among us, is pregnant with ſo much miſchief, and wears ſo gloomy an aſpect upon the liberty of this province, that it becomes the duty of every man to oppoſe and remonſtrate againſt it. The mode of raiſing money for the exigences of government, by means of a LAND-TAX only, has been looked upon as a monument of the wiſdom of the firſt Legiſlators of this province. It has been envied in Britain, and admired by the wiſeſt politicians in France, particularly by *M. de Saint Peravy*, in his profound diſcourſe, "*Sur l'effet de l'impot indirect.*"—Every revenue, whether from cuſtoms—exciſe—ſtamps, &c. is paid at laſt by the land—and hence we find, that all countries are able to ſupport the load of them in proportion as Agriculture, in the full import of that word, flouriſhes in them. To illuſtrate this, let us attend a little to the duty on malt liquors in England. The beer as well as the malt pay a heavy exciſe. Theſe enhance the price of grain—this—the price of labour—and labour the value of land—ſo that the land at laſt pays the tax. Gold and ſilver are imaginary riches. Every manufacture impoveriſhes a country when the materials of which it is made are of foreign origin, or when it is not purchaſed by the produce of the ſoil.—The mode of raiſing a revenue by an exciſe, beſides being ſo ill founded, is attended with many baneful conſequences. It employs a great number of officers, who muſt be ſupported by it. It puts the public money into too many hands. It opens a door for fraud—violence—perjury—bribery—partiality—venality—unjuſt ſeizures—and biaſſed deciſions upon them. After all, the means are not equal to the end propoſed. For, beſides the ſums of money which are embezzled by officers, means will be fallen upon, ſhould ten thouſand Arguſes be employed as ſpies, to evade the duty; for mankind think it no crime to break thoſe political laws which violate the laws of nature and equity. But further, the money paid in exciſe is always charged with intereſt upon the goods which have been exciſed, before it comes into the treaſury.—This is a manifeſt check to trade, and is not attended with the leaſt advantage to the government. The people of France groan under this mode of taxation. They have drank the bitter potion of the poiſoned ingredients, we have mentioned, and have curſed the memories of Charles VII. who firſt preſcribed, and of Cardinal Richlieu who adminiſtered it to them in ſuch copious draughts. The diſeaſe is now beyond a remedy, and nothing but an entire abolition of it can ever recover the credit and liberty of that kingdom. Let theſe things rouſe you, my countrymen, to think of your danger. Sumptuary laws have always been found unequal to the evils they were intended to remove. I would wiſh to ſee ſpirituous liquors leſs in uſe in this country; but inhancing the price of them (beſides the probability of its being ineffectual for this purpoſe) is like fortifying a little baſtion, while we leave the gates of our city open to the inroads of our enemies. Let us rather endure this partial evil. The machine of government is ſo exceedingly complicated, and ſo little underſtood in all its minute departments, that one unhallowed touch may put it out of order for ever. I ſay nothing of the influence of this law upon the trade of the province, and of the immenſe advantages it will give our neighbouring and rival colonies over us. Theſe are trifling when compared to the loſs of liberty—public virtue—and every thing which can be deemed ſacred by a Pennſylvanian.

A BUCKSKIN.

JOHN KEAN,
AT THE NEW STORE,
Next door to Mr. John Shultz, and oppoſite Mr. Henry Wolfe, tavern-keeper, in York-Town,

HAS juſt opened a LARGE and NEAT ASSORTMENT of EUROPEAN, EAST AND WEST INDIA GOODS, which he will ſell Wholeſale and Retail, on the moſt Reaſonable Terms.——As he is a new beginner, the Public may depend he will make it his conſtant ſtudy to pleaſe all thoſe who favour him with their commands.

*** Said KEAN gives the beſt prices for all kinds of Country Produce; and takes this method to aſſure his friends and the public in general, that his utmoſt endeavours ſhall not be wanting to give general ſatisfaction to thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom.

WILLIAM BARRELL,
HAS FOR SALE,
At his STORE in SECOND-STREET, between WALNUT and CHESNUT STREETS,
A VERY LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of
EUROPEAN, INDIA,
AND
HARD-WARE GOODS,
SUITABLE TO THE SEASON;
Among which are,

A Great quantity of linen, cotton, and cotton and linen Manchester checks, and Iriſh linens of all widths, properly aſſorted, from 1 *s.* 6 *d.* to 7 *s.* 6 *d.* *per* yard. Alſo, a neat aſſortment of Blue and White INDIA CHINA; black pepper, nutmegs, mace, cloves and cinnamon; powder, ſhot, ſmall bar and ſheet lead, Engliſh and German ſteel, and beſt *London made* 4 *d.* 6 *d.* 8 *d.* 10 *d.* and 20 *d.* nails; *all which* he is determined to diſpoſe of exceeding cheap, for caſh or the uſual credit, by WHOLESALE and RETAIL. He has likewiſe a ſmall quantity of Engliſh loaf ſugar, and a few hogſheads and barrels of good *Antigua* ſugars, which he will ſell low.

JOSEPH STEVENS,
AND
JOHN NEWSTAD,
At the SIGN of the TWO RUNNING HORSES, in NEW-YORK,

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they have opened a LIVERY STABLE, the property of Mr. Anthony A. Rutgers, adjoining his brewery, in Maiden-Lane; where they intend to keep horſes for Gentlemen, on the loweſt terms, and may depend upon having the greateſt care taken of them.

As the ſaid STEVENS has had the honour of breaking Horſes for moſt of the principal Gentlemen in this city, and flatters himſelf, has given ſatisfaction to thoſe who have employed him,—he takes this method of returning his ſincere thanks for the favours he has received, and begs a continuance of them, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the Publics'

Moſt obedient humble ſervants,
JOSEPH STEVENS.
JOHN NEWSTAD.

N. B. They keep Horſes and Chairs to let.

MR. FAULKS,
THE NOTED PERFORMER IN
HORSEMANSHIP,

WHO has had the honour of performing before their Majeſties, and moſt of the nobility in England, Ireland and Scotland, intends performing on Wedneſday the 26th inſt. at Darby; on Friday the 28th at Cheſter; on Monday the 2d of March at Mr. John Jarvis, at the Square; on Friday the 6th at Wilmington; on Monday the 9th at Newcaſtle; and on Wedneſday the 11th at Chriſtiana-bridge: To mount each day at twelve o'clock, weather permitting.

I. He mounts a ſingle horſe, ſtanding upon the ſaddle, and rides him, playing on the French horn.
II. He mounts two horſes, with one foot in each horſe's ſtirrup, putting them into full ſpeed, and mounts out of them to the tops of the ſaddles at the ſame pace.
III. He mounts two horſes upon the ſaddles, and will, in full ſpeed, throw himſelf upon his back, managing them in the ſame manner as though he had the advantage of the common ſeat, and riſes again, all on the ſame ſpeed.
IV. He mounts three horſes upon the ſaddles, and rides them in full ſpeed, vaulting from one to the other.
V. He concludes his performances by riding a ſingle horſe in full ſpeed, diſmounting and mounting many times, and will on that ſtretch diſmount fairly, with both feet on the ground, vault clear over the horſe, back again, and mount on the near ſide.

N. B. He performs on entire ſtrange horſes that he never ſaw before.

FOR CHARLESTOWN, S. CAROLINA,

THE BRIGANTINE
CHARLESTOWN PACKET,
SAMUEL WRIGHT, Maſter,

WILL ſail with all convenient ſpeed, having extraordinary accommodations for paſſengers, and part of her cargo now ready to go on board. For freight or paſſage apply to Benedict Dorſey, Joſhua Creſſon, Woolman and Puſſey, or ſaid maſter on board, at Milnor and Hough's wharf.

N. B. Choice new Rice, Lignumvitæ, and Mahogany to be ſold. Enquire as above.

By the Schooner TRYAL, *Captain* LOVETT, *from* FALMOUTH, *and the Ship* HOPE, *Captain* ROBERTSON, *from* LONDON, *we have the following Advices.*

MADRID, *October* 28.

THE riches discovered at Senora in New Andalusia, on the coast of California, in South America are immense. One gold mine has been discovered within twelve leagues of the Presidency del Altar, where, from fourteen pits at the depth of only two feet, with very little labour, vast quantities of grains of gold have been found. Two other mines, equally rich, are discovered in its neighbourhood.

Dantzick, Nov. 11. A Week ago a messenger from Petersbourg going to Copenhagen brought advice, that an account had been received at the former, that a ship called the Two Brothers, Capt. John Paul, laden with woollen and thread goods, had sailed from Smyrna infected with the plague.

Hamburgh, Nov. 15. They write from Moscow, that a contagious distemper, which carried of daily near 1000 persons, at present does not make such ravages among them, the number of their dead every day being only about 700.

Warsaw, Nov. 8. Several letters received here from the armies announce, that there has been two engagements to the advantage of the Russians; one between Giurgewo and Buchareſt, and the other in the neighbourhood of Krajowa.

By the last letters from Kaminieck, we learn, that a Turkish officer passed through that town in his way to Petersburgh, where he is going with the utmost speed as Envoy from the Porte, to treat about peace.

Warsaw, Nov. 9. The billet, which was written by the King, when in the miller's cottage, to General Count Cocceji, was conceived in the following terms: "I am delivered from the hands of my assassins, by an immediate act of Providence, hasten to me with forty soldiers. I am wounded, but not dangerously.

(Signed) STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS."

The day of his Majesty's return, he wrote a letter to the Empress of Russia, giving the particulars of his seizure, and happy escape. And though it is astonishing, yet it is true, some of the monsters now in prison for the attempt to murder his Majesty, console themselves with having received a previous formal absolution for a crime, which is shocking to nature.

Warsaw, Nov. 16. This moment we are informed, that General Romanzow has retaken Giurgewo by storm; there were in the fortress a very large magazine and about 150 pieces of cannon. The Count effected this enterprize with a detachment from his army; the main body he sent over the Danube to oppose the Grand Vizier, and to prevent him from coming to the assistance of the fortress. The Grand Vizier declined making his way to Giurgewo through the corps of the Russians; the latter, therefore, attacked him, totally defeated him, and took 107 pieces of cannon, besides a great many other trophies of war; the Grand Vizier then fled towards Adrianople. This advice is confirmed by another private letter from the same place; but as this account is of great importance, we must wait for a further and more authentic confirmation thereof.

Warsaw, Nov. 11. Kosinski, in the course of the interrogatories which he has undergone, had made some surprizing discoveries, wherein several persons of consequence are said to be concerned. Himself, and two other Chiefs of the Confederates, it seems, took an oath on the image of the Holy Virgin, to the Sieur Pulawski, that they would kill the King. There is no reason now to doubt of the blackness of soul of this Pulawski, whose generosity, valour, and piety, have been for some time so highly extolled. We see plainly that the love for religion, of which the Confederates have made such a notable parade, doth not debar them from committing murder, or any other most atrocious crimes. The monster Pulawski, since the attempt upon the King's life, has been defeated by the Russians, and is said to have fled to Czentochau with only about 50 of his men. Lukaski was taken the next day three miles from Warsaw, proclaiming every where that he had killed the King by order of the Generality.

Berlin, Nov. 23. The winter is already begun here; it has frozen very hard these three nights past, and yesterday and this day a good deal of snow has fallen.

Copenhagen, Nov. 23. Orders are issued, directing all vessels coming from the Baltick, and from any ports in the Mediterranean, to perform the strictest quarantine, with the usual precautions in such cases.

Hague, Nov. 29. Their High Mightinesses, on account of the dearness of provisions, have forbidden, under severe penalties, the exportation of potatoes from their territories, for the space of one year.

Paris, Nov. 26. The King is going to resume the possession of the estates that have been alienated from the crown. The law by which these estates are to be restored, has passed in Council, and will soon be presented to Parliament. The deputies of the farmers general, and receivers general of the finances, have been sent for to Court, where the Comptroller demanded of the former 100,000 livres each. And of the others a certain sum by way of loan; the whole amount of which, it is said, will be six millions from the former, and three millions from the latter.

Petersburgh, Nov. 15. On Wednesday last died here, universally lamented, after having been for some time confined to her bed, Lady Cathcart, wife of his Excellency Lord Cathcart, his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary at this Court.

Marseilles, Nov. 21. Count Orlow is lately arrived at Imbros, with thirty-three Russian ships. We have further learnt, that the Russians have in all sixty-six sail of ships, which are so stationed as to join at a short notice, on the first favourable wind, to attempt the passage of the Dardanelles.

Canterbury, Nov. 26. Monday———Osborne, Esq; from Madrid, passed through this city on his road to London; who says, that Spain is making every warlike preparation, and at the same time is so exceedingly cautious of having their intentions divulged, that no strangers are admitted into their arsenals or docks, but every thing is kept as profound a secret as possible.

LONDON, *Nov.* 21.

Advice is received, that a French man of war has taken, on the banks of Newfoundland, an American vessel laden with fish, under pretence that the fish were caught in the bounds allowed to the French in the last treaty of peace, by which they had forfeited both ship and cargo. The same advices say, that the French have engrossed the greatest part of the fishery, and have insulted many of our vessels; complaints of which have been sent home, but that no steps have yet been taken to call them to account for it.

Nov. 30. On Thursday evening died, at his seat in Hampshire, the most noble and puissant Prince Henry Brydges, Duke of Chandos, Marquis and Earl of Carnarvon, Viscount Wilton, and Baron Chandos of Sudley, Knight of the Bath. His Grace is succeeded in his honours and estates by his only son, James, Marquis of Carnarvon.

Advice is said to be received that the St. Ann, Capt. Delamore, from Newfoundland to Dunkirk was lost the 10th instant, at the entrance of Dunkirk harbour, and that every soul on board perished.

The Britannia, Jackson, of Lynn, was driven out of the harbour of Shields the 17th inst. and went upon the Stern Sands, where she was broken.

The great dispute between the Duke of Portland and Sir James Lowther, is said to have cost one of the parties 125,000l.

Since the arrival of Sir Gilbert Elliot, the Buckingham-House Junto (of which he is Chairman) have begun to act. The first object of their consideration, was, the marriage of the Duke of Cumberland. Full of resentment at his having presumed to marry an ENGLISH WOMAN, this *Scotch* and *German* Board, have determined to pursue him with the utmost rancour and persecution. But reflecting a little upon some past transactions, they, upon mature deliberation, have resolved, That the Crown shall not carry on his persecution, lest it should make the Duke popular, and open the eyes of the people as to the cause of it; but that the Parliament, or as it has not been improperly called, the *present negro Parliament*, shall do the dirty work. *This may be depended upon as the* FACT; *and the public are desired to keep their eyes upon it, at the meeting of Parliament.*

This day's mail brings the following further particulars relative to the attempt on the life of the King of Poland.—Lukaski, Chief of the assassins, and who tore from the King the Order of Prussia, ordered Kosinski to give the King the *coup de grace*. Kosinski led the King into the wood of Marrimont, to make an end of him there, but hearing the noise of horsemen, who, indeed were people in quest of his Majesty, he was terrified at the peril he was in; and here it is that providence was visibly remarkable. The villain, perplexed and agitated with a sense of his crime was staggered and delayed the execution of it: The King observed his resolution altered, and availed himself of it. Kosinski said to him, "I know that to kill the King is a great sin, but I have taken an oath to kill you." His Majesty answered him, "I see thou art not yet grown grey in thy iniquity; if thou knowest that it is a great sin to kill the King, how didst thou dare to take an oath to commit a sin?" Kosinski replied, "But I have, however, taken that oath; and at last, if I do not kill you, I shall lose my own head." Upon which the King answered: "If thou believest me to be a King, thou oughtest to believe that I have power to spare thy life." At last, Kosinski, giving way to remorse of conscience, confessed, that he shuddered at the thoughts of killing his Sovereign, and knew not what to do. His Majesty proposed to him to go to Warsaw with him; but Kosinski still strongly expressed his fears; for, said he, "it is common to promise many things in a case of necessity, which cannot afterwards be granted." The King then proposed to him, that, "if he would not trust to his word, he might leave him alone, and make his escape. Kosinski, convinced then of his Majesty's sincerity, declared that "he would go with the King to Warsaw, although he did deserve to lose his head; but that he was unacquainted with the road." In consequence he consented that the King should conduct him.

The Lord Lieut. of Irelend is reduced to such a contemptible opinion in the eyes of the public, that even the *meaneſt* of his bottle companions have deserted him; and he is now only supported by those who would support any thing for interest. On his first arrival in Ireland, one of the means of increasing his popularity was by drinking hard; a foible the Irish are naturally much addicted to; yet when they saw it made use of as a deception in the hands of an enemy, they treated him with proper contempt.

Wagers of five to one are laid at the west end of the town, that a certain speech, which will be spoken on the 21st of January next before an August Assembly, will contain a *perfect Satisfaction being obtained by his good Brother and Ally of Spain.*

There is advice by the Christiana, a Dutch East-Indiaman from Sunda, that the Swallow sloop of war was well at the Cape of Good Hope the 12th of August last.

Dec. 2. The ball at St. James's on Saturday night, in honour of the Prince of Wales's birth day, was very numerous; their Majesties entered the room about nine o'clock, when the ball was opened by his Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Mecklenburgh and Lady Hamilton; minuets were danced till about eleven o'clock, when their Majesties withdrew, and all the nobility departed before twelve.

On Saturday morning his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland arrived at Windsor Lodge from France, but has not yet been at Court.

A letter from Scotland to a gentleman in town, says, "Your news-papers will have informed you of the vast inundation in all parts of the North, and the extraordinary movement of Solway moss. I had the curiosity to ride and see the devastation it had made. Many hundred acres of the most beautiful inclosures are covered with it, and now appear as wild as any part of Penrith Fell. Ten villages are destroyed by it, but no lives lost. The people, goods, and cattle, were taken out at the roofs of the houses, and walked into the moss. Before we came to the part in motion, the ground was broke into vast chasms as with an earthquake. We stood and saw many acres of ground in motion; by my watch it moved about two yards in a minute."

In the beginning of the reign of King Edward I. 280 Jews were found guilty of clipping and adulterating the current coin of the kingdom, whom that great and wise Monarch ordered for immediate execution.

Dec. 3. By the death of the Duke of Chandos, his place as master of the Hanaper office, devolves to the Earl of Northington, and in reversion to his son the Hon. Lord Henley, a place of 3000 l. per annum.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Nov. 24.

"Yesterday the House of Commons met, and resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider of a supply to his Majesty. The first thing the country party did, was to consider what was the real debt of the nation; in the course of which Mr. Flood, Sir William Mayne, and many others, pointed out several fictitious charges on the public, which reduced the charge of the nation that must have been provided for, above 40,000 l. These deductions were greatly opposed by the Court party; but after much debate they found it prudent to yield to the force of truth upon this occasion. The patriots were then proceeding to make farther enquiry into many other exorbitant charges, when the Minister for the Court, after having deducted the sum already mentioned, moved a resolution, that the sum remaining was the debt of the nation: To which Mr. Hussey moved an amendment, That a smaller sum, (the actual funded debt) should be inserted in the place of the larger sum, contending for it, that all increase of expence incurred by Government since the last Sessions of Parliament, that was not provided for in the former supply, was not the debt of the nation till agreed to by the House. This the Court strongly opposed, and a division followed, in which the country party was beat by only seven votes. It being now past midnight and Sunday morning, the patriots moved, out of regard to the day, the question of adjournment; but Courtiers who only sacrifice to temporal power, void of every feeling of decorum, persisted in devoting the Sabbath to their vile purposes, on which a debate arose, which lasted till past one o'clock; and when the patriots found they could no longer stem the torrent, they, in a body of above one hundred, quitted the House. The Court thus left to themselves, proceeded, and put the original question, What effect this will have on a people almost drove to distraction by oppression? God only knows."

The St. Foy, Capt. Lemare, bound from Newfoundland to Bourdeaux, is lost at the mouth of the river Garonne, and all the crew and several passengers were drowned. This accident was occasioned by a storm of wind forcing them on a rock: they were in sight of several vessels, but the wind blew so hard, that they could give them no assistance.

The Lord Chamberlain has signified to the Duke of Cumberland, by order of the King, that his Royal Highness's presence at Court will be dispensed with; and it has also been signified by authority, to the Ministers, and to all the servants of the Crown, that if any of them visits the Duke or Duchess of Cumberland, they must not appear at St. James's—The Duke and Duchess are at Windsor.

Advice is said to be received, that a great Lady at a northern Court, has been guilty of infidelity to her Royal consort, with one of her household physicians.

Dec. 4. Last night's Gazette contains a notice signed by the Earl of Rochford, that advice had been received from his Majesty's Consul General at Lisbon, that on the 27th of October last, there come ashore near Peniche, in Portugal, a wreck, having on board no living creature, with some pipes of wine and brandy on board, which goods are safe under the care of the Custom-house at Peniche; and that any person who may suppose himself concerned therein, may, on applying to the Earl of Rochford's office, and describing the marks of his goods, be satisfied whether they are any of those goods mentioned to have been saved.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Nov. 29.

"Yesterday Prince Gallitzin, Envoy extraordinary from Russia, received an express from Petersburgh, which amongst other things brought an account, that the distemper at Moscow continued abating to such a degree, that it was not doubted that the city would be soon entirely healthy again.

"At a time when we flattered ourſelves that the mortality among the horned cattle was in a manner at an end within the diſtrict of the United Provinces, it is ſaid to have broken out afreſh in ſome parts of South-Holland. According to ſome very accurate and authentic liſts that have been publiſhed, it appears, that from the firſt of April 1769, to the laſt of October 1771, there have died in the provinces of North and South Holland, 172,177 head of cattle. It likewiſe appears, that within the ſame time and diſtricts 65,666 have been cured of the diſtemper.

"On the 20th inſtant Baron de Kell, Chamberlain to the Prince Stadtholder, was married to Mademoiſelle de Starrenbourg, Dam d'Honneur to the Princeſs of Orange. The expence of the wedding and the entertainments in conſequence of it were defrayed by the Prince Stadtholder.

"After the ſtricteſt enquiries made by order of the States General, after the ſhip which was ſaid to have been hovering about the North-ſea with the plague on board, and againſt which every prudent precaution had been taken, the whole is diſcovered to have been a falſe alarm."

Dec. 5. The Lords of the Treaſury have ordered money to be iſſued out for paying his Majeſty's civil liſt revenue to Midſummer laſt.

Yeſterday the plate and part of the houſhold-furniture of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland were moved from his houſe in Pall Mall to Windſor Lodge.

We hear, that his Majeſty has ordered 1000 guineas to be diſtributed among poor houſekeepers in Weſtminſter.

The Two Brothers, Glynn, from South-Carolina to Liverpool, in ballaſt, was loſt going over the bar, at the former place; the Captain and crew were ſaved.

As many perſons poſſeſſed of property in the public funds, may be fearful, that the recent hoſtilities of Spain may produce a war, and conſequently may be tempted to ſell out at a diſadvantage, it may not be improper to conſider, from the preſent circumſtances of things in this kingdom, whether a war with Spain be, or be not, at this juncture, probable. By the Parliament's being prorogued to the 21ſt of January next, there is the greateſt reaſon to believe, that the Miniſtry have no intention of reſenting, in a proper manner, the high inſults recently offered to the Britiſh crown, or of vindicating in the leaſt the honour of it. For, let the Parliament be ever ſo contemptible in the eyes of the nation, it is the only ſupport, defence and ſecurity, which the miniſtry have; and therefore they will certainly never enter into a war without having firſt had the colour of its being approved of by a Parliament. Foreign powers generally look upon the approbation of Parliament, as the ſenſe of the whole kingdom; though we, at home, too well know, it is often contrary to it. Wherefore we have the ſtrongeſt reaſons for concluding, that our excellent Miniſtry are reſolved to keep the peace and their places, as long as they can. However, they will doubtleſs wear a double face, and put the nation to an immenſe expence in fitting out a conſiderable fleet, as if they intended war; and at the ſame time enter into another happy negotiation with Spain, which through the good offices of France, may very probably bring forth another ſhameful convention; but not before the Parliament have granted ſufficient ſupplies for ſupporting a war. To anſwer theſe deſirable ends, we ſhall probably be told, at the opening of Parliament, that the rights of the nation, and the honours of the crown ſhall be vindicated and maintained at all events; and that if a proper ſatisfaction for the late injuries and inſults offered to both, ſhould not be immediately obtained, we muſt be prepared for a different ſituation, leſt it ſhould be found neceſſary for thoſe important purpoſes. And thus the hoſtilities of Spain will perfectly anſwer the Miniſter's ends, as they will ſerve as a good handle for procuring money from the people.

Dec. 7. It is ſaid, that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland paid a viſit laſt night to his mother the Princeſs Dowager of Wales at Carlton Houſe.

This morning a meſſenger arrived at the Queen's palace, with letters from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, at Milan.

The Lord Mayor is determined to ſupport his right to the Gallery at the Seſſions-Houſe in the Old Bailey. He intends giving his ſervants a gratuity inſtead of the uſual perquiſites, and for the accommodation of his friends will admit them into it by tickets on application.

It is ſaid, that a certain great Perſonage is ſo ſtruck with, and affected by the late deſperate conſpiracy and aſſaſſination of the King of Poland, that his guard will be doubled for the future, whenever he goes out.

They write from Breſt, that a man of war, outward bound, for Newfoundland, was run aſhore in a hard gale of wind, near the mouth of the Villaine, and ſtranded.

The merchants and ſhip owners at Granville, upon a repreſentation to the French King have obtained leave to trade from that port directly to the French ſettlements in the Weſt Indies.

Dec. 10. The Earl of Chatham was rather indiſpoſed on Sunday morning laſt; but was in good ſpirits. The Friends of Liberty wiſh to ſee his Lordſhip in office again, bearing in remembrance perhaps the ſentiment of Pyrrhus, when he owned that Cineas had acquired greater conqueſt by his tongue than he (Pyrrhus) had done by his arms.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Dec. 8.

"On Saturday his Majeſty's ſhip Scarborough arrived at Spithead from Antigua.

"Same day his Majeſty's ſhip Seaford arrived at Spithead from a Cruize.

"Same day his Majeſty's ſhip Mermaid arrived at Spithead from North America.

"His Majeſty's ſhip Vanguard is almoſt ready to come out of the dock, where ſhe has had ſuch a repair as renders her as good as a new ſhip.

"The Superb is under a ſimilar repair.

"We daily expect his Majeſty's ſhip Dunkirk, and the Martin ſloop to ſail for Chatham.

"At Spithead, 16 ſhips of war."

According to a private letter from an Engliſh gentleman at Naxia, an Iſland in the Archipelago, there has been a warm diſpute between the Greek and Latin chriſtians, reſpecting ſome religious ceremonies, and that the Archbiſhops had been under the neceſſity of interpoſing.

A correſpondent of veracity, well acquainted with the nature of our trade, and commerce with Spain, aſſures us, that in time of peace the ſame produces a balance of near a million ſterling in favour of Great-Britain; which ſhows how cautious the latter ought to be not to wage war with the former upon any ſlight or trivial occaſion, eſpecially if it be conſidered, that this advantage is gained without hazarding our lives or properties; whereas both muſt be riſqued in caſe of a war, the iſſue of which is every way uncertain.

We are every day amuſed with very confident deciſions concerning the event of our preſent diſputes with Spain; but at preſent they ſeem all equally groundleſs. The Miniſtry are themſelves in a ſtate of the greateſt uncertainty: They cannot bring themſelves to the reſolution either of carrying another convention into Parliament, or of coming to an abſolute rupture with Spain, ſo ſoon after the late agreement. This dilemma is the true cauſe why the ſeſſion has been put off till the 21ſt of next month. They know perfectly well the language their opponents will hold, but have not yet been able to ſettle their own. In the mean time altercations run very high with the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, who only replies in the ſtile of his predeceſſor, Gondamar, *ſmugglers! ſmugglers! ſmugglers!* That we have been in this reſpect the aggreſſors ſeems to be acknowledged; but how far ſuch an infringement of an article of commerce ought to oblige us to acquieſce under a national indignity, is a point that remains ſtill undecided even at B———m Houſe.

Dec. 11. It is rumoured, that a meſſage, full of inſolence, hath been received laſt Week from Spain.

On Monday an expreſs arrived in town from the Duke of Glouceſter, with an account of his Highneſs's health being much better.

We hear that preparations are making at Glouceſter Houſe, in upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, for the reception of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter.

It is ſaid the Prince and Princeſs of Brunſwick, on their arrival in this kingdom, will be deſired to ſhew no countenance to a Lady lately married to one of the Royal Family.

A houſe is taken in St. James's-ſtreet by order of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, for the reception of the Princeſs of Brunſwick, who is expected here in about three weeks.

Private Letters from Munich hint, that important deſigns are certainly in agitation at that Court, and that the Miniſtry are buſied about raiſing extraordinary ſupplies.

The preparations for war, which continue to be made in Denmark, occaſion many conjectures; but we are not able to aſcertain their object. It is aſſured that his Daniſh Majeſty intends to embody the militia of Holſtein this Winter.

We are aſſured that the violent anger of the Court againſt the Duke of Cumberland, and the excommunication under which he now lies, is only a ſtate farce, leſt any nearer alliance at preſent with the Luttrell's ſhould not be quite ſo popular: But of the progreſs of this affair the public ſhall from time to time be informed.

A correſpondent informs us, that there is now a great intimacy ſubſiſting between the Premier and the Lord Chancellor, inſomuch that the former is ſcarce a day without conſulting the latter.

By letters from Holland we have advice, that the Dutch Eaſt-India Company have preſented to the States General an ample memorial, in which they complain of the encroachment of the Engliſh in Bengal, and particularly of their engroſſing the Saltpetre trade, which hath always been a very conſiderable branch of the Dutch Commerce in that part of the world.

Jane Lady Cathcart, Lady of the Engliſh Ambaſſador at Peterſburgh, was the Daughter of Lord Archibald Hamilton Son of William and Anne, Duke and Dutcheſs of Hamilton, and of Lady Jane Hamilton (Daughter of the Earl of Abercorn.) She was born on the 23d of Auguſt, 1726, and married on the 24th of July, 1753, to Charles Shaw Lord Cathcart. Her Ladyſhip had nine Children, and has left three ſons (two having died in their infancy) and four Daughters, the youngeſt not 16 months old. Her remains were the 16th ult. conveyed by a yatch to the ſhip Polly, Legg, then at Cronſtadt bound for London, in order to be depoſited in Andley Chapel with thoſe of her deceaſed Sons.

CHARLESTOWN, (S. CAROLINA) *Feb.* 11.

His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Charles Greville Montague, Governor in chief, *&c.* of this Province, has been pleaſed to appoint Roger-Peter-Handaſyde Hatley, Eſq; to be Collector of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms for this Port, in the room of John Hughes, Eſq; deceaſed.

Feb. 12. A letter received yeſterday from St. Euſtatia, dated Jan. 17, informs us, that "About three weeks before the Spaniards took a ſchooner as ſhe lay at Crab-Iſland, loading with Poſts. Crab-Iſland is mentioned in the Governor of Tortola's, commiſſion as one of the Virgin Iſlands under his command. Admiral Man ſent down a frigate to demand the ſchooner and her crew, but the frigate returned Jan. 16, without either. The Spaniſh Governor told the Capt. of the frigate, that he had orders for what he did, and that he would continue to do as he had done till his orders were countermanded. The Britiſh officers who went aſhore, were treated like criminals, being put under a double guard of Spaniards as ſoon as they landed.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 24.

On Wedneſday evening arrived here from Charles-Town, South-Carolina, the brigantine Charles-Town Packet, Capt. Wright, in whom came paſſenger the Rev. Dr. SMITH, Provoſt of the College of this city. We hear that the Doctor has received upwards of 1000 l. ſterling, from the diſintereſted and public ſpirited Gentlemen of that colony, for the uſe of the College.

On Saturday laſt, the weather was ſo warm, that the Mercury, in Farenheit's Thermometer ſtood at 65 d. in the ſhade. The ſame degrees of heat have not been felt here for theſe many years at this ſeaſon.—For ſome time our navigation, which has been obſtructed with the ice, was entirely opened, ſo that ſeveral veſſels came up on Saturday afternoon.

We hear that the Cold, which prevailed ſo univerſally in this city in January laſt, is now riſe in many parts of the country, particularly in the Lower Counties, where, we are informed, it hath proved fatal to numbers.

On Thurſday laſt was married, MR. GEORGE ROBERTS, Merchant of this city to MISS FOX daughter of JOSEPH FOX, Eſq;

A few days ago, MR. JAMES DUNN, Merchant of Chriſtianna-bridge, was married to MISS M'CARTHY.

Friday laſt died at Cheſter, Captain Thompſon, on board the ſchooner George, from Virginia.

The Conolly, Capt. Miller, who ſailed from Dublin the 11th of October for this port, and was reported to have been loſt on the coaſt of Wales, is put into Antigua, after being blown off our coaſt, where her main-topmaſt was carried away on the 13th of December, in lat. 36 : 49, long. 69 : 53. She got into Antigua on the 21ſt ult.

On the 27th of December, the ſloop Two Brothers, Arthur Seed, maſter, ſailed from Cape François, but unfortunately was loſt on the 31ſt ult. the wind being at E. b. N. and likewiſe all the cargo, except a few hogſheads of molaſſes. The crew with great difficulty ſaved their lives.

Captain Budden who had ſailed from Antigua for this port, is drove back to St. Euſtatia.

On the 2d ult. put into Antigua, the ſloop Cypreſs, John Gunby, maſter, belonging to Pocomoak in Maryland, after having been blown off the coaſt of Virginia, on the 1ſt of December, and had all her ſails tore to pieces.

Captain Blewer, from South-Carolina, on the 16th inſt. off Cape Hattraſs, ſpoke a ſloop, Capt. Green, from Antigua for North-Carolina, out 47 days.

Captain Robertſon, from London, on the 22d ult. in lat. 28 : 30, long. 45 : 30, ſpoke a ſchooner, Captain Liborne, from New-York to Cayenne, out 20 days: On the 2d inſt. in lat. 22 : 58, long. 57 : 30, ſpoke a ſloop from New-London to Barbados, out 15 days; and the ſame day, ſpoke the ſhip Britannia, Capt. Walderman, from New-York for Barbados, out 19 days, all well.

Capt. Lovett, from Falmouth, on the 23d ult. in lat. 39 : 4, long. 59, ſpoke a ſchooner, Capt. Macclenachan, from Caſco-Bay for Barbados, out 6 days; and on the 31ſt, on the edge of ſoundings, ſpoke a ſchooner from Dominica for New-York, out 5 weeks, all well.

The ſhip Britannia, Capt. Falconer is arrived at London; and the ſnow Anna, Capt. Livingſton, from this port, is arrived at Liverpool.

Capt. Conyngham, from Antigua, on the 18th ult. in lat. 37, long. 72, ſpoke a ſchooner from North-Carolina for Boſton, out 3 days; and on the 15th, ſpoke a ſchooner, (but could not learn the maſter's name) from Antigua for Virginia, out 3 weeks.

Captain Craig, from this port, is arrived at Antigua.

The brig Charming Molly, Capt. Morrel, bound to Baltimore, was blown off the coaſt, and is put into Antigua.

A large ſhip, Capt. Boon, bound to Caſco-Bay, belonging to Liverpool, put into Antigua diſmaſted.—A ſhip from Glaſgow for Boſton, likewiſe put into Antigua, having loſt her foremaſt.

The Lady Gage, Capt. Kemble, from New-York, and the Jane, Oliver, from Maryland, arrived at Deal the 9th of December.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Bolton, J. Harr, Barbados.

OUTWARDS.

NONE.

CLEARED.

Ship Walworth,	C. M'Cauſland,	Londonderry,
Ship N. Aſſiſtance,	R. Coningham,	Kellibegs,
Ship P. and Peggy,	D. M'Culloch,	Liſbon,
Ship Char. Peggy,	S. Davidſon,	Briſtol.

ROBERT ANDERSON,
DYER AND SCOURER,
LATELY FROM SCOTLAND,

TAKES this method of acquainting the public, that he carries on his buſineſs in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, betwixt Second and Third ſtreets, and oppoſite to A. Morris's brew-houſe.——He hopes to meet with encouragement from thoſe who are encouragers to manufactures in this country, as he engages to Dye, Scour and Dreſs all ſorts of cloths, ſilks, worſted, cotton and linen yarn, mens' clothes, ladies ſilk gowns, &c. in the beſt and moſt elegant manner, and at the moſt reaſonable rates. Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour him with their commands, may depend on having their buſineſs done with care and diſpatch.

N. B. Orders from the country will be duly attended to.

February 15th, 1772.

A SMALL BAY MARE, was left with the Subſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, at the ſign of the Bear, by James M'Cartney, who was taken up and committed to the goal of this city, on ſuſpicion of horſeſtealing, who has given orders to ſell her. Said MARE is about five years old, between 13 and 14 hands high, has a ſcar on her forehead, ſhod before, and trots well. Notice is hereby given, that unleſs ſhe is claimed within fourteen days, from the date hereof, ſhe will be ſold to pay charges, &c.

HENRY FUNK.

GEORGE WILLIAMSON, having removed from Market-ſtreet to Front-ſtreet, within ſix doors of Market-ſtreet, on the north ſide, and nearly oppoſite Pewter-Platter-Alley, where he has for Sale, and continues to Manufacture flax, hemp, twines of all ſorts, bed-cords, bed-lace, plough-traces, plough-lines, jack lines, hatters cord or blocking twine, &c. Alſo, tow of every quality, and undreſſed flax may be bought at the loweſt prices at the ſame place.

FOR LONDON,
THE SHIP PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,
PETER OSBORNE, COMMANDER;

HAVING part of her cargo engaged; is expected to ſail about the end of this month. For freight or paſſage apply to JOSHUA FISHER and SONS, or ſaid commander, on board the ſhip at their wharf, or at the London Coffee-houſe.

To be Sold by JOSHUA FISHER and SONS, allum, brimſtone, copperas, London porter, Warrington and Liverpool ale, pipes in kegs, and a few table ſets of very elegant plain and copper-plate Queen's ware.

General Poſt-Office, New-York, Nov. 1. 1771.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on account of the new regulation of the poſt from Canada, which is to arrive every Tueſday evening at this office; and the weekly poſt from the eaſtward and ſouthward, arriving every Wedneſday; the mail going from hence by the Packets, will for the future, be cloſed at twelve o'clock at night, on the firſt Wedneſday in every month (being the ſame time it cloſes at the General Poſt-Office in London, for America) and a Packet diſpatched therewith the next day, for Falmouth.

By command of the Deputy Poſt Maſter General,
ALEXANDER COLDEN, Sec'ry.

EXCELLENT MADEIRA WINE,
FIT FOR IMMEDIATE USE,
AND
OLD BARBADOS SPIRIT AND RUM,
TO BE SOLD BY
GEORGE MEADE, AND CO.

BY THE KING'S PATENT.
TURLINGTON's BALSAM OF LIFE;
OR THE
TRUE AMERICAN BALSAM,

IS fully poſſeſſed in the higheſt degree, of the moſt perfect eſſence of all the other known Balſams, freed from their fæces.

This is a medicine of true merit, of univerſal experience, utility and reputation. The Europeans know its inimitable efficiency, and thouſands of Americans, beſides the Weſt-Indians, do declare its excellent medical virtues. It is of all other medicines, the beſt adapted in all caſes, in every climate, to relieve the various ailments and diſeaſes of the human body (whatever may be pretended to the contrary) that pharmacy, ſince the creation of the world, has produced.

It is faithfully prepared from a true copy of the original receipt, taken out of the Chancery-office, in London, where it is recorded on oath, when the patent was granted.

By Dr. THOMAS ANDERTON, in Philadelphia, by whom it is ſold wholeſale and retail and by no other perſon, only thoſe he may particularly appoint in America.

To prevent the honeſt buyer from being impoſed on by any of the counterfeit ſorts (which are to be met with every where) are deſired to obſerve, that the only true and genuine ſort that is to be depended on, is ſealed with my ſeal and coat of arms, and the direction bill given with each bottle is ſigned with my name in my own hand writing.

A liſt of thoſe very modeſt counterfeitors, who conſcientiouſly avoid forging the proprietors names, *viz.* (Martha Wray and Mary Sopp) on the direction bills, as well as they who are guilty of forgery in a groſs degree, together with the Printers and Engravers that have been employed to counterfeit the direction and ſeals; and alſo, the venders of ſuch counterfeit rubbiſh, may, in proper time, be expoſed.

WANTED,

A PERSON that is capable of directing the Building of a PAPER-MILL; and to carry on the buſineſs of Paper-making, when the Mill is completed.—Such a perſon will meet with encouragement, by applying to ROBERT BELL, Bookſeller and Auctioneer, at the late Union Library in Third-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA.

*** Said BELL wanteth a large quantity of fair tanned thin CALF-SKINS, fit for Book-binding, and will buy every dozen or half dozen, that is offered to him, at ſuch a price as will encourage Tanners to provide good covers for LITERATURE.

THE SECOND VOLUME
OF THE AMERICAN EDITION OF
BLACKSTONE's
COMMENTARIES
ON THE
LAWS OF ENGLAND,
IN NEAT LAW BINDING,

Will be ready for delivery to the Subſcribers of PHILADELPHIA, and NEW-YORK, on the 28th of February, 1772.——Subſcribers in the diſtant Provinces ſhall be ſupplied as ſoon as poſſible.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from BRITAIN and IRELAND, and are to be Sold Wholeſale or Retail, at

GEORGE BARTRAM's
WOOLLEN DRAPERY
AND HOSIERY
WARE-HOUSE,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN FLEECE's HEAD, in Second-Street, between Cheſtnut and Walnut Streets,

A very large Aſſortment of BEST, SUPERFINE, SECOND and Low PRICED

BROADCLOTHS,

From 41 *s.* regularly ſorted down to 7 *s.* 6 *d. per* yard, of the following Colours, *viz.*

MAZARINE blue,
Sky and Saxon ditto,
Light and dark blue greys,
Scarlet and white,
Buff and bloſſom,
Graſs and pea green,
Light and dark purple,
Black and black grey,
Raven black and ſloe colour
Dark and light drabs or cloth colours, ſuitable for womens' cloaks, &c.
Copper, claret and fleſh colours,
Olive and wine colours,
Dark and light London browns,
Cinnamon, chocolate and ſnuff colours, with a variety of mix'd elegant coloured cloths,
Mill'd drabs for great coats, and huſſar cloaks,
Forreſt and Eſpagnolet cloths,
Wilton cloths,
German and Padua ſerges,
Plains and kerſeys,
Naps and duffils,
Broad and narrow Bath coatings of all colours,
Velvets and velverets,
Worſted and hair ſhags,
Thickſets and ſagathies,
Denime and everlaſtings,
Scotch plaid, ſuitable for little boys ſhort clothes,
Gentlemens' morning gowns, &c.
Jeans and fuſtians,
Nankeens, damaſcus and ſuſees,
Rattinets, ſhalloons and other trimmings to ſuit the cloths,
Plain and ſpotted ſwanſkins,
Flannels and baizes,
Beſt roſe blankets,
Camblets and damaſks,
Paduaſoys and ſattins,
Taffeties and perſians,
A complete aſſortment of mens' wove and knit ſilk, ſilk and worſted, worſted, cotton, thread, and yarn

HOSE,

Womens' ſilk, worſted, cotton, thread, and yarn ditto,
Boys and girls ditto,
Silk breeches and jacket patterns,
Worſted ditto,
Men and womens' ſilk, thread and worſted gloves,
Buckſkin and beaver ditto.

N. B. As ſaid G. BARTRAM intends to deal chiefly in the above goods, of which he propoſes always to have a large aſſortment, the public may depend upon being ſerved on the very loweſt terms.

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely Hearty Iriſh SERVANT GIRL, that has better than three years to ſerve, can be recommended for her honeſty, and is fit for town or country buſineſs. The reaſon of her being ſold is, that her maſter and miſtreſs are going to live in Baltimore. Enquire of the Printer.

A VENDUE

For the Sale of MERCHANDIZE, is continued every Thurſday, at

FOOTMAN AND JEYES's
VENDUE-STORE,

At the Corner of VINE and SECOND STREETS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A SINGLE MAN, who underſtands the buſineſs of COACH-MAKING in all its branches. Such a perſon may have conſtant employ and good wages by applying to GEORGE WAY, in Second-Street, near Walnut-ſtreet.

January 18th, 1772.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the ESTATE of PETER SUTTER, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe that have any demand againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled by the Subſcribers,

PETER SUTTER, *jun.*
JAMES SUTTER, } Executors.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN PERUKE-MAKER, who can Shave and Dreſs well; and none other need apply. By enquiring at the Printer, he may hear of conſtant employment.

Juſt imported from London, Briſtol, &c. and to be Sold on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit,

BY MARY EDDY,

At her Ironmongery ſtore, the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut ſtreets, and oppoſite to Black-Horſe-Alley, PHILADELPHIA;

A LARGE AND VERY NEAT ASSORTMENT OF
IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY,
SADDLERY AND GLASS WARE, &c.

Conſiſting of the following Articles, *viz.*

THREE, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 24, and 30 d. fine drawn and common nails,
2, 3, 4 and 6 d. trunk nails,
2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 d. clout nails,
2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 12, and 20 d. ſprigs,
6, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 18 oz. tacks,
Hobnails,
Splinter, pad, cheſt, cupboard, book and clock caſe, drawer, writing-deſk, braſs and iron deſk and proſpect locks,
Ring horſe ditto,
Braſs caſe, braſs knob and ring and mortice locks of various ſizes,
5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 14 inch ſtock locks,
5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14 and 16 inch HL hinges,
4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 inch H ditto,
Cheſt, ſtrap, dovetail, table and T ditto of different ſizes,——Deſk, book and clock caſe H, tea cheſt, proſpect door and card table braſs ditto,
1-qr. 1-half, 3-qrs. 1, 1 and qr. 1 and half, 1 and 3-qrs. 2, 2 and half and 3 inch, flat and round head, braſs and iron ſcrews,
Braſs knob, and ring and thumb latches,
3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 12 inch, round plate bolts,
3, 4, 5 and 6 inch flat plate bolts,
3, 4 and 5 inch braſs knob ditto,
Book caſe and chamber door braſs ditto,
Braſs knob window ſcrews,
Screw rings, cupboard turns, cloak pins, chimney hooks, braſs ſconces, and houſe bells,
Common and high poliſhed braſs head and iron ſhovels and tongs, and braſs fenders,
Plain, braſs knob and high poliſhed iron candleſticks and ſnuffers,
Curtain rings and eagles feet for tea cheſts,
Common and chamber bellows, round and long braſs tea table catches and common box and braſs caſters,
Mill, pit, croſs-cut, hand, tenant, ſaſh, dovetail, compaſs, wood cutters and grafting ſaws,
Socket, paring, turning, mortice, firmers and other chiſels and gouges,
Half inch, 3-qrs. 1, 1 and qr. 1 and half, 1 and 3-qrs. 2 and 2 and qr. inch augers,
Blackſcore, beſt double worm, box handled, ſingle worm, aſh handled and ſpike gimblets,
Tap and bung borers, center, gouge and auger noſe, taper and other bits,
Coopers drawing knives,
Carpenters and Coopers adzes and axes,
Carpenters nippers, ſawſets, red and black lead pencils and glue,
Smoothing, jack, long jointer, rabbet, plow and moulding plane irons,
Sugar and nail nippers,
Plated ſpurs and buckles,
Womens', barbers and horſe ſciſſors and taylors ſhears,
A variety of razors,
An aſſortment of ſtag handle and other knives and forks, butchers knives and ſteels, Barlow, oyſter, cutteau, piſtol cap and other knives,
Cheeſe taſters,
Plaſterers and bricklayers trowels,
Sheep ſhears,
Curry and mane combs,
3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, inch, flat and half round files and raſps,
3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 inch rat tail files,
12, 13 and 14 inch horſe-ſhoe raſps,
Shoemakers raſps,
Carpenters, ſhoemakers, ſaddlers and upholders hammers,
Carpenters ſquares, chalk lines, and 1 and 2 foot rules,
Saſh weights, pullies and lines,
Beſt Turkey oil ſtones, iron and braſs wire, beſt Dutch oil flints, cart and waggon boxes, pewter table and tea ſpoons,
Braſs and white metal cocks,
Iron coffee mills, gun and piſtol locks, fiſh ſkins, chapes, common and Kerby fiſh-hooks, and lines,
A neat aſſortment of braſs drawer handles and eſcutcheons, cupboard and book caſe ditto, ſilver'd, gilt and tinned coffin handles, inſcription plates letters and figures,
Temple ſpectacles, with ſteel and other caſes, and common Dutch ditto,
Cork ſcrews and ſad irons,
T. Crowley's AC, No. 5 ſteel,
Aſſortment of vices, anvils, ſledges and hammers, plate or ſheet iron and ſheet braſs, long and ſhort handled frying pans and labourers ſpades and ſhovels,
Indian bar lead,
Boxes of tin plates,
Shoemakers awl-blades, tacks, ſize-ſticks, knives, nippers, pincers, braſs and iron ferrelled awls, hafts and punches,
Girth web, ſtriped and green cirſingle ditto, broad and narrow orris and livery lace of various colours, croſs-barred and pluſh, ſilk whip laſhes, womens' ſtirrups, mens' plain and three barr'd ditto, ſnaffle and Pelham bits, girth and crupper buckles, tooth prick irons, ſilver'd head and throat buckles, ſilver'd ſtaples and plates, tin'd ſtaples and rings,
A neat aſſortment of clock and watchmakers tools, watch faces, keys, ſeals and hands, inſide and outſide chains, a variety of watch glaſſes, pendants, &c. clock hands, gold lacker, clock movements, finiſhed and unfiniſhed, with and without faces, and cat gut for clocks, &c.
Glaſs quart, pint and half pint decanters, pint, half pint, gill and half gill tumblers, common and enamelled wine glaſſes, ſalts, jelly glaſſes and crewets, by the crate or dozen.

N. B. Beſides the above goods, ſhe has a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET, where Subſcriptions at TEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, Advertiſements, &c. are thankfully received for this Paper.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER. No. 18.

EXTRACT *from a late* PUBLICATION, *which is much esteemed.*

Non hospes ab hospite tutus.

THE social principle is one of the strongest of these that are implanted in the human mind;—it is the source of some of the most refined and intellectual pleasures;—and often affords an opportunity of displaying some of the most disinterested virtues.

This principle is not solely confined to man, but seems universally diffused through every species of beings, and exerts itself powerfully in the hearts of many of these whom we are apt to consider as void of any of the softer feelings.

But though this principle seems to instigate every creature to associate with those of its own species, yet man appears to be the only one who is endowed with powers formed to render this association extensively useful;—he only can relate in public whatever has happened to him in private,—and thereby diffuse his happiness through the whole company, or make them share of, and help to alleviate his grief;—he only is possessed of a power of reasoning upon, comparing together, and taking council concerning contingent circumstances,—and he only can communicate to all around him, every idea that arises in his mind.

But this freedom of communication does not always take place; for in all the common affairs of life, the man who is not independent of the world, is masked, and we only see the moving figure, but not the man; for his real sentiments are totally concealed, whenever they happen to interfere with his interest.—But this is not all; he is not only obliged to conceal his own sentiments, but often also to chime in with those of others, though directly contrary to them; and, Proteus like, to be changing every moment, that he may become all things to all men. It is for this reason, that above all other things in the world, every man could wish to be independent, that neither his body nor his mind may be subject to the whim and caprice of others.

And it is for this reason also, that every one so much admires a meeting of select sensible friends, who, divested of the common prejudices of life, can freely unbosom themselves to each other;—can dare to act without restraint,—and to speak from what they feel;—here we may see naked nature,—here we may read the human heart.

As in mixed meetings men are generally timid, cautious and distrustful, in order to render them something similar to those of friends, the generous glass was perhaps first instituted, and still retained.

Besides the power that this has of lulling every care to sleep, and quieting every anxiety,—it opens and dilates the mind, and divests the man of that mask under which he commonly shrowds himself from the eyes of the world;—grown cheerful, but not insensible, he disdains every thing that is little,—he disdains to conceal himself, —the real sentiments of his heart break forth, and forgetting his dependence, he appears what he really is.

The time which we spend in this manner is one of the happiest parts of our lives; and thus far, O ye most rigidly virtuous, I have always thought I might indulge without a crime; but when the company begin to grow tumultuous, as is too often the case,—when they begin to degenerate into futility of discourse, let the man withdraw who only came there to read the human heart,—he will find nothing afterward but an effusion of its filth and disorder; and will be in danger of being sucked into the vortex of surrounding folly, from which, if ever he extricates himself, it will be with pain and difficulty.

It would seem that every age and country have, in some degree, been sensible of the advantages arising from the social principle, and to the love of cultivating it, we may attribute the first formation of mankind into families and societies;—as also, the mutual intercourse that subsists among these families, by means of visiting each other, than which nothing can be more laudable, did not the landlord often abuse his guests, with what is falsely looked upon as an exuberance of friendship.

Having suffered several times in this manner, I have of late been much more afraid to go into the house of one of my friends, than into that of one of my enemies, who hates me in his heart;—here the worst that can happen is to be coolly treated, and soon dismissed; in the other, it is ten to one but I am detained from necessary business, and at last entirely disabled from doing it. —If, however, I should escape, just with power and sensibility enough to get out of his house, I am sure not to have enough of either to carry me home to my own, but am in danger of tumbling into every kennel, knocking my head against every post, or becoming a prey to every pocket that may meet me on the way.

This over-acted hospitality, has of late prevailed so much, that people from a kind of custom have contracted a habit of thinking themselves as much at liberty to get drunk in the house of a friend as in a tavern.

I have of late been favoured with a sight of several letters upon this subject, some of which I am allowed to lay before the public.——The first is from a bachelor householder.

DEAR JACK,

"YOU cannot imagine the numerous grievances that we poor bachelors labour under: my fortune, you know, is but very moderate, though my mind is so social, that I always love to have a few friends about me; and with these I have lived tolerably happy these dozen of years past; but of late, the genius of my neighbours is so much changed, that I shall either be obliged to lay aside my social plan, and not admit a creature within my door, or immediately run out my constitution and estate.

"Formerly, I used upon some particular occasions to make a few of my guests drunk,—but now almost upon every occasion they make themselves so at my expence. —I am often obliged to make my servant get out of the way, and then pretend that he has taken the key of the cellar along with him. But this seldom avails me any thing; for some one of the company is generally complaisant enough to go for a blacksmith to break open the door, or to do it himself, and then to surprize me at once, by setting a dozen or two of my best upon the table.

"The price of this dozen which I intended to have saved, is not all the loss I sustain:—the company grow riotous, my glasses, tables, chairs, and other furniture, are broken and abused, and myself laid up in bed with a sick stomach and an aching head all the next day.

"When I have any company to dine with me, they seldom go away till they have supped also. When they stay supper, I must sit up all night; if I give hints that they should go away, I am only a few hours and bottles the farther from my purpose. We cannot go away so, says one; nobody goes home sober from a bachelor's house, says another: so every one takes upon him to be landlord;—calls for what he pleases, and gets drunk as fast as he can.—I have tried every method of stopping this licentious custom—but, in vain have I tried them all; shall therefore soon be reduced to the necessity of shutting up my house against every visitor, or of being turned to the door of it, a beggar.

I am, Sir, your abused friend,

FRANCIS FREEHEART."

The second letter complains of an evil not less destructive to society, in the following manner:

DEAR TOM,

"IT is long since I have been distinguished by all the jolly fellows of my acquaintance, by the name of a weak head; that is, a head which cannot bear a great quantity of liquor. In this sense, though my head is weak, yet my heart is friendly to the rest of my species, and loves to mix in social pleasures along with them: but this, I believe, I shall soon be obliged to desist from, unless it be to associate myself with the softer sex over a dish of harmless tea, for at present a ridiculous custom prevails here, whereby every one is obliged to drink off his bumper as often as it goes round, without any regard to the different strength of heads, constitutions, &c. by which it happens, that I never can have the pleasure of making merry with my friends, without getting fuddled with them also.—Nor is this all that I complain of. I never sooner appear in any company than they begin to push the bottle about as hard as they can, in order to take the advantage of my weakness, and see me expose myself; by which vicious inclination, I always become the innocent instrument of making every one in the company drunk, as it generally happens, that by the time they have laid me up, (as they call it) they have also put themselves into a humour not to part, till they are in the same condition.

"I can easily hear of a sovereign and never-failing remedy for every disease incident to mankind, but that of a weak head.—Now, could these adepts, who have made such wonderful progress in every other branch of the healing art, could they, I say, discover any thing that would fortify and strengthen the pericranium, they would be entitled not only to the thanks of your humble servant, but also to those of many of his neighbours, whose heads are——

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

TIMOTHY TYNDAL."

If a landlord should deliberately twist the nose, or break the head of a guest whom he has invited to his house, would not the sufferer think himself very ill used, and feel that he had sustained an injury;—but let him reflect, and he will find this injury still greater, if he is obliged to swallow as much liquor as will lay every weakness of his mind open to the company, and throw his body also into sickness and disorder.

Should I not have reason to complain of a man who asked me to his house, and ushered me into a company of madmen, among whom my life might be in danger; and have I not much more reason to complain, when he introduces me into a company of sober people, and does every thing in his power to turn us all into fools and madmen of a still more outrageous nature.

Though we have no law of our country that prohibits us from making our guests drunk, I cannot help thinking that he who does it, and turns them out to the street like so many furies, is answerable to his God, and certainly should be answerable to his country for all the mischief they do.

I shall conclude with another letter which I lately received from a young buck of my acquaintance.

DEAR PETER,

"ON Wednesday last I dined with Sir John Port, who is one of the jolliest fellows in the world, and extremely sensible, but so very fond of getting rid of it, that the cloth was not taken away above half an hour, when he had made himself and all the company, downright madmen. Tom Tipple, who sat next me, deposited the contents of his stomach upon my birth-day suit. While I was endeavouring to avoid the inundation from him on my right hand, the lap of my coat on the left had got into the fire, and was entirely consumed. Tom, in a little time after this, was laid below the table, and several more of the company soon followed him. Happy for me had I been among the number: but I went out, it seems, with a few more; what became of them I know not; for me, I found myself just awake in the watch-house next morning about seven o'clock, and was told that I had broke a great number of windows, beat several women of the town, and was knocking down every body I met when they laid hold of me,—I now began to rub my eyes, and to feel for my pocket-book, which contained twenty pounds, but it was gone; as also my watch, which cost me about thirty guineas.—In short, this one dinner of Sir John's cost me near an hundred pounds, besides a magnificent rib roasting, a couple of black eyes, and a broken nose.

"I was foolish enough to think that as Sir John had been the cause of my loss, he would refund it; but when I went to him on that account, the rogue only laughed at me, and asked me to dine with him again.

"Pray send me your advice, whether you think I may venture to do it, and you will oblige your's, &c.

PHILIP FOPPLING."

FEBRUARY.

THE sister regent of the op'ning year,
Now sways the sceptre of revolving time;
With keener looks her chilly train appear,
And lengthening days, attendant, onward climb.

Septentrion blasts (stern winter's forces) blow,
And Boreas with ungovern'd fury roars:
With earth and sea at variance below,
Whilst foaming surges lash the sandy shores.

In Pisces now, the sun ascending rides,
And ends the circlet of horizon's round;
With feeble pow'r o'er Nature's works presides,
And sheds its scarce-felt influence on the ground.

In furrow'd tracts, beneath the frozen plain,
(O'er which the rustic peasant cheerful treads;)
Unseen, unthought of, bursts the bidden grain,
And vegetative spreads throughout the meads.

Shelter'd within the shade, the lowing herds
Defy the raging of the inclement storm;
And fled from leafless groves, the tenant birds
Find in the straw-topt barn a refuge warm.

Descending snow conceals the well-known way!
No trodden path invites the wand'ring eye!
O'er the white meads (well pleas'd) the rustics stray,
And hurl the harden'd ball with eager joy.

Oft on the surface of the frozen lake,
With clouted shoes, they strike the glassy slide;
Whilst some, more daring, swift meanders make,
And eager scating, skim from side to side.

By instinct taught, the airy songsters rove
To seek their mates, and ease their am'rous fires;
Harmonious warblings testify their love,
And tuneful strains declare their soft desires.

Content and happy, in the little thatch,
The honest villagers with joy regale:
Whilst the droll jest, loud laugh, and merry catch,
Alternate cheer them o'er the flowing ale.

Reviving nature, views the spring's return,
And with propitious smiles denotes it near;
The desolated plains her absence mourn!
And time revolving, drives the fleeting year.

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THE SUBSCRIBER having been engaged for a considerable time past in posting and settling Tradesmen and others Accounts, from whom he has obtained entire approbation. He therefore begs leave to acquaint the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that as he intends to follow that business, he would be much obliged to them for their employ, which shall be done with secrecy and dispatch by their humble servant, JAMES DEXTER.

N. B. He may be spoke with at his house in Black-Horse Alley, a little below Market-street.

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As a number of gentlemen have encouraged me to undertake the republiſhing the works of this elegant writer and profound hiſtorian, I hope the above propoſals will be kindly received by the public, and meet with due encouragement and favour. I need not expatiate on the character of this claſſic writer, as his reputation is univerſally known among all gentlemen converſant in the literary world, and greatly approved of by all who have had the peruſing of his works. It will be my particular care and attention to render this publication ſatisfactory in every reſpect; and worthy of a place in the moſt elegant library. I remain, with much reſpect, every Subſcriber's much obliged humble ſervant,

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As I have met with great encouragement from the number of Subſcribers, I expect the firſt volume will be publiſhed in May next, I ſhall therefore be much obliged to thoſe gentlemen and ladies who intend to become ſubſcribers, if they will favour me with their names ſoon

JOHN M'GIBBONS.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY *Jan. 20th*, 1772.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subſcriber, on the 16th of this inſtant, an indented ſervant man, named PETER WOODFORD, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, appears to be about 21 or 22 years of age, of a darkiſh complexion, ſtrait hair and thin viſage: He is very much addicted to liquor, a great boaſter, very quarrelſome, and chews tobacco to a great exceſs. Had on when he went away, an old felt hat, black ſilk neckcloth, a brown waiſtcoat, almoſt new, old blue woollen trowſers, an old oznabrig ſhirt, old ſtockings, with half boots. It is very likely he may change his dreſs and name, and call himſelf Benjamin Davis; alſo he may probably produce a paſs. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him home, or ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward paid by

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"*Gutture ſulphureas lente exhalante mephites.*
"*Sed tremor inter vina ſubit, calidumque trientem*
"*Excudit e manibus, dentes crepuere retecti,*
"*Uncta cadunt laxis, tunc pulmentaria labris,*
"*Hinc* TUBA—CANDELAE.——"

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